

# PAPER MONEY

VOL. XXXIV No. 3  
WHOLE No. 177

MAY/JUNE 1995



ABRAHAM LINCOLN



**We Buy, Sell & Auction  
The Very Best In Paper Money,  
Stocks & Bonds, Coins & Autographs**



**Accepting Consignments Now  
for Major Public and Mail Bid Auctions  
in 1994 & 1995. Call or write  
for further information.**



Send for  
our latest  
fixed price list  
of stocks and bonds.

26 Broadway  
Suite 271  
New York, NY 10004-1701

TOLL FREE 800-622-1880  
NY 212-943-1880  
FAX: 212-908-4047

ESTABLISHED  
1880

Peda

ANA  
MEMBER

AMERICAN  
PAPER MONEY  
SOCIETY

AMERICAN  
PAPER MONEY  
SOCIETY

AMERICAN  
EXPRESS

DISCOVER

VISA



PAPER MONEY is published every other month beginning in January by The Society of Paper Money Collectors. Second class postage paid at Dover, DE 19901. Postmaster send address changes to: Bob Cochran, Secretary, P.O. Box 1085, Florissant, MO 63031.

© Society of Paper Money Collectors, Inc., 1995. All rights reserved. Reproduction of any article, in whole or in part, without express written permission, is prohibited.

Individual copies of this issue of PAPER MONEY are available from the Secretary for \$2.75 each plus \$1 postage. Five or more copies are sent postage free.

### ADVERTISING RATES

SPACE	1 TIME	3 TIMES	6 TIMES
Outside			
Back Cover	\$152	\$420	\$825
Inside Front & Back Cover	\$145	\$405	\$798
Full Page	\$140	\$395	\$775
Half-page	\$75	\$200	\$390
Quarter-page	\$38	\$105	\$198
Eighth-page	\$20	\$55	\$105

To keep rates at a minimum, advertising must be prepaid in advance according to the above schedule. In exceptional cases where special artwork or extra typing are required, the advertiser will be notified and billed extra for them accordingly.

Rates are not commissionable. Proofs are not supplied.

**Deadline:** Copy must be in the editorial office no later than the 1st of the month preceding issue (e.g., Feb. 1 for March/April issue). With advance notice, camera-ready copy will be accepted up to three weeks later.

**Mechanical Requirements:** Full page 42-57 picas; half-page may be either vertical or horizontal in format. Single column width, 20 picas. Halftones acceptable, but not mats or stereos. Page position may be requested but cannot be guaranteed.

Advertising copy shall be restricted to paper currency and allied numismatic material and publications and accessories related thereto. SPMC does not guarantee advertisements but accepts copy in good faith, reserving the right to reject objectionable material or edit any copy.

SPMC assumes no financial responsibility for typographical errors in advertisements, but agrees to reprint that portion of an advertisement in which typographical error should occur upon prompt notification of such error.

All **advertising copy** and correspondence should be sent to the Editor.

# PAPER MONEY

Official Bimonthly Publication of

The Society of Paper Money Collectors, Inc.

Vol. XXXIV No. 3 Whole No. 177 MAY/JUNE 1995

ISSN 0031-1162

GENE HESSLER, Editor, P.O. Box 8147, St. Louis, MO 63156

Manuscripts (*mss*), not under consideration elsewhere, and publications for review should be sent to the Editor. Accepted *mss* will be published as soon as possible; however, publication in a specific issue cannot be guaranteed. Opinions expressed by authors do not necessarily reflect those of the SPMC.

*Mss* are to be typed on one side only, double-spaced with at least one-inch margins. A copy should be retained by the author. The author's name, address and telephone number should appear on the first page.

In addition, you may also submit a copy on a 3½ or 5¼ inch MS DOS disk, identified with the name and version of software used: Microsoft Word, Word Perfect or text (ASCII) are preferred. Avoid unnecessary carriage returns, spaces, tabs and formatting. Avoid tabs or extra lines to begin paragraphs, and in tables use only one tab per column. If disk is submitted, double-spaced printout must accompany disk.

### IN THIS ISSUE

PAPER ISSUES BY CIVIL WAR SUTLERS	
Brent Hughes .....	83
ENGRAVING ERRORS ON HARD TIMES CURRENCY	
Robert A. Vlack .....	92
ABE'S HAIR	
Gene Hessler .....	96
WHAT A PAIR!	
R. Logan Talks .....	98
SUGGESTIONS FOR YOUR VACATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES	
Christof Zellweger .....	99
A.B. WHITLOCK & BRO. SCRIP	
Ronald J. Benice .....	100
THE BUCK STARTS HERE	
Gene Hessler .....	102
THE AUTOGRAPH OF JOHN B. CONNALLY	
Raphael Ellenbogen .....	103
THE BLACKSTONE NATIONAL BANK OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND	
Bob Cochran .....	104
CATALOG OF ENVELOPED POSTAGE	
Milton R. Friedberg .....	109
CONFEDERATE GREEN GOODS: TWO CASES	
Forrest W. Daniel .....	110
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, PAPER MONEY PRINTER	
Florence Finkel .....	114
CAMP WEINGARTEN, MO	
Bob Schmidt .....	115

### SOCIETY FEATURES

NOTES FROM ALL OVER .....	116
NEW BOARD MEMBERS .....	116
THE ANSWER MAN .....	116
IN MEMORIAM: HAROLD E. HELM .....	119
MONEY MART .....	119

**ON THE COVER.** This Lincoln portrait by Matthew Brady was engraved by Charles Burt. See p. 96.

Inquires concerning non-delivery of PAPER MONEY and for additional copies of this issue contact the Secretary; the address is on the next page. For earlier issues contact Classic Coins, P.O. Box 95, Allen, MI 49227.

**SOCIETY OF PAPER MONEY COLLECTORS****OFFICERS****PRESIDENT**

JUDITH MURPHY, P.O. Box 24056, Winston Salem, NC 27114

**VICE-PRESIDENT**

DEAN OAKES, Drawer 1456, Iowa City, IA 52240

**SECRETARY**

ROBERT COCHRAN, P.O. Box 1085, Florissant, MO 63031

**TREASURER**

TIM KYZIVAT, P.O. Box 803, LaGrange, IL 60525

**APPOINTEES****EDITOR** GENE HESSLER, P.O. Box 8147,  
St. Louis, MO 63156**MEMBERSHIP DIRECTOR**

RON HORSTMAN, Box 2999, Leslie, MO 63056

**WISMER BOOK PROJECT**

STEVEN K. WHITFIELD, 14092 W. 115th St., Olathe, KS 66062

**LEGAL COUNSEL**

ROBERT J. GALIETTE, 10 Wilcox Lane, Avon, CT 06001

**LIBRARIAN**

ROGER H. DURAND, P.O. Box 186, Rehoboth, MA 02769

**PAST-PRESIDENT**

AUSTIN M. SHEHEEN Jr., P.O. Box 428, Camden, SC 29020

**BOARD OF GOVERNORS****FRANK CLARK,** P.O. Box 117060, Carrollton, TX 75011**CHARLES COLVER,** 611 N. Banna Avenue, Covina, CA 91724**MICHAEL CRABB, Jr.,** P.O. Box 17871, Memphis, TN 38187-0871**C. JOHN FERRERI,** P.O. Box 33, Storrs, CT 06268**MILTON R. FRIEDBERG,** 8803 Brecksville Rd., Unit 7, #203,  
Brecksville, OH 44141**GENE HESSLER,** P.O. Box 8147, St. Louis, MO 63156**RON HORSTMAN,** Box 2999, Leslie, MO 63056**JOHN JACKSON,** P.O. Box 4629, Warren, NJ 07059**ROBERT R. MOON,** P.O. Box 81, Kinderhook, NY 12106**WILLIAM F. MROSS,** P.O. Box 21, Racine, WI 53401**STEPHEN TAYLOR,** 70 West View Avenue, Dover, DE 19901**WENDELL W. WOLKA,** P.O. Box 569, Dublin, OH 43017

The Society of Paper Money Collectors was organized in 1961 and incorporated in 1964 as a non-profit organization under the laws of the District of Columbia. It is affiliated with the American Numismatic Association. The annual meeting is held at the Memphis IPMS in June.

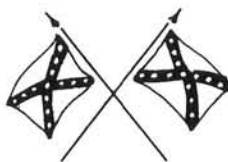
Members of the ANA or other recognized numismatic societies are eligible for membership. Other applicants should be sponsored by an SMPC member or provide suitable references.

**MEMBERSHIP—REGULAR and LIFE.** Applicants must be at least 18 years of age and of good moral character. **JUNIOR.** Applicants must be from 12 to 18 years of age and of good moral character. Their application must be signed by a parent or guardian. They will be preceded by the letter "J". This letter will be removed upon notification to the secretary that the member has reached 18 years of age. Junior members are not eligible to hold office or vote.

**DUES—Annual dues are \$20. Members in Canada and Mexico should add \$5 to cover additional postage; members throughout the rest of the world add \$10. Life membership, payable in installments within one year, is \$300. Members who join the Society prior to Oct. 1st receive the magazines already issued in the year in which they join. Members who join after Oct. 1st will have their dues paid through December of the following year. They will also receive, as a bonus, a copy of the magazine issued in November of the year in which they joined.**

**BUYING and SELLING**

CSA and Obsolete Notes  
CSA Bonds, Stocks &  
Financial Items



Extensive Catalog for \$3.00,  
Refundable With Order

# HUGH SHULL

P.O. Box 761, Camden, SC 29020 / (803) 432-8500  
FAX 803-432-9958

ANA-LM  
SCNA  
PCDA

SPMC-LM  
BRNA  
FUN



# SPMC TO MEET IN MEMPHIS!

*Breakfast is Friday Morning, June 16th*

Annual "TOM BAIN RAFFLE"

to include personal check of J.S.G. Boggs!

Mark your calendar for Friday morning, June 16th, 1995! That's the day the Society of Paper Money Collectors will host a breakfast at the Memphis Cook Convention Center.

The Breakfast will begin at 7:30 a.m., which will give everyone the chance to fortify themselves before the bourse opens at 9 a.m.

As in past years, the highlights of the festivities will be the "Tom Bain Raffle." For our newer members, the late Tom Bain served as President of SPMC, and he created a "raffle" to generate needed funds for the Society. Each year, members and dealers kindly donate numismatic material for the raffle. Sometimes the prizes are rather common (often humorous) material, but occasionally a real winner pops up. And that's the case this year!

SPMC member, and noted "money artist" J.S.G. Boggs has kindly agreed to allow his personal check for his 1995 SPMC dues to be one of the prizes in the "Tom Bain Raffle."

As most everyone knows, J.S.G. Boggs uses his "money" for financial transactions, offering his "notes" at face value in exchange for goods and services. His trials and tribulations have been extensively covered by the numismatic press as well as the national media, creating a huge demand for his "notes."

Overlooked, however, are Boggs' PERSONAL CHECKS! His "notes" have received large acclaim, but his personal checks are SUBSTANTIALLY rarer than his "notes!"

Boggs has agreed that the check awarded is still negotiable. Therefore, the proud possessor of this \$20 check will, if he/she so chooses, have the opportunity to negotiate a "REVERSE TRANSACTION" WITH BOGGS! It's certain that the numismatic press will be quite interested in covering such an event.

So if you're a collector of Boggs material, this could possibly be your chance to win an item that would blend wonderfully with your Boggs "notes" — or, to negotiate your own special "transaction" with Boggs! BUT YOU MUST BE PRESENT TO WIN!!!

Tickets for the SPMC Breakfast are \$6 in advance, \$7 at the door; to reserve your seat, send a check (made out to SPMC) to Bob Cochran, P.O. Box 1085, Florissant, MO 63031. Seating is limited, so you should get your payment in early. The tickets can be picked up at the IPMS Registration Table.

The raffle tickets will still be \$1 each, and they will be sold ONLY inside the room!

## **“Average Circulated Notes” — What are they?**

SPMC members are fortunate in that most of the dealers who belong to our organization are truly “professionals,” because they have been buying and selling paper money for many years. The benefit of working with these dealers is that they are **SERIOUS** about their chosen profession, and take justifiable pride in a reputation for customer satisfaction. If you’re a beginning collector, choose one or a few dealers that you’re comfortable with, and let them help you build your collection, your satisfaction, and your fun with this hobby.

Every dozen years or so, paper money gets “hot.” We’re in such a period right now. The membership of SPMC is growing, as more and more collectors discover the joy of financial paper.

However, this popularity is not lost on some coin dealers seeking to take advantage of an opportunity. I’m referring to ads that are popping up in the numismatic press touting notes in “**AVERAGE CIRCULATED**” condition. This term has been used for years, but what does it really **MEAN**?

In essence, it really doesn’t mean **ANYTHING**! You will **NOT** find the grade “Average Circulated” condition in **ANY** reference book used by serious collectors and dealers. Any dealer worth his or her salt will **ALWAYS** put a **FINITE** grade on every note they offer for sale.

“Average Circulated” is commonly used by non-professionals to describe **VERY** low-grade, common notes. The description is almost always applied to the large-size U.S. notes issued during the 20th Century, particularly the \$1 Silver Certificates of the 1899 and 1923 Series, and the Blue Seal Federal Reserve Notes of the 1914 Series.

The ads are designed to appeal to beginning collectors, or collectors of other material, in an attempt to get them to purchase a large size note or two at what appears to be an attractive price.

The main customers for “Average Circulated” notes are flea market dealers, who specialize in selling low-grade notes at inflated prices to non-collectors passing by their table.

The dealers you’ll meet at the major paper money shows around the U.S. will be happy to explain their grading standards to you. They **WANT** you for a customer, and they **WANT** you to be satisfied with what you buy from them – so that you’ll buy **MORE** notes. The same applies to the dealers who advertise in *Paper Money*, *Bank Note Reporter*, and the members of the Professional Currency Dealers Association. Customer satisfaction is how they make their living.

But think twice or three times before you buy an “Average Circulated” note; would you buy an “Average Circulated” automobile, or an “Average Circulated” house?



# Paper Issues By CIVIL WAR SUTLERS

by BRENT HUGHES

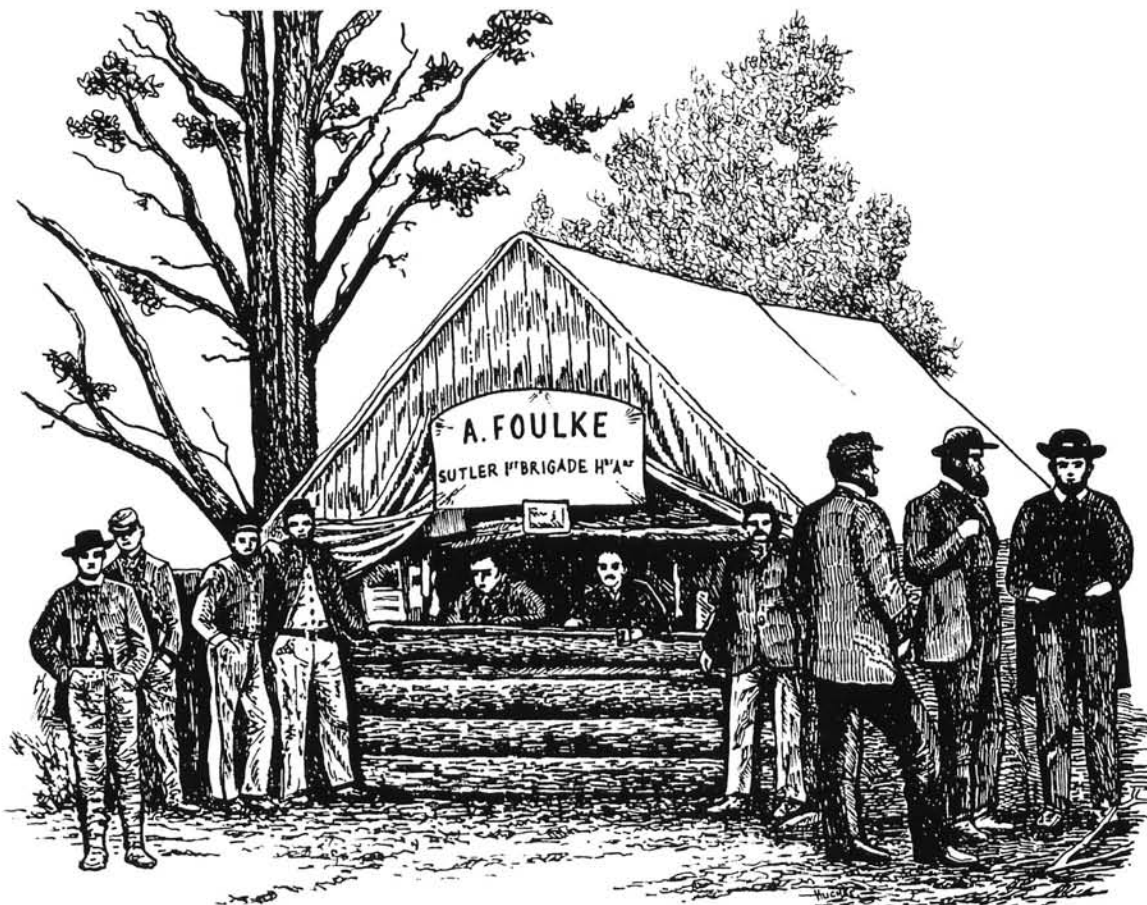
Most collectors fantasize that one day they will unearth a treasure. Paper money collectors are no different. They prowl antique shops and flea markets, peering inside boxes and envelopes. Some go to used book stores not to buy books but to flip the pages for anything valuable left there by previous owners.

The odds are against finding anything worthwhile but it does happen occasionally. The key is being able to recognize things that the average person knows nothing about. Among these are the paper items created by or for the Civil War sutlers.

**T**HE word "sutler" is obsolete today but it goes back a long way. As early as 1588 Shakespeare used it in *Henry V*— "I shall Sutler be unto the Campe and profits will accrue." An English army document dated 1590 said "The Provost Mareschal and Sargeant Major of every garrison shall keepe a perfect rolle of all such English Victuallers, (Called in Dutch, Sutlers) . . ."

Whether he was called a victualler, a provisioner or a sutler, the man was simply a civilian merchant who held an exclusive contract to sell items that soldiers needed or wanted that were not furnished by the government.

Our interest is in the sutlers who served during the Civil War and the various paper items that they created in order to conduct their business. There are enough collectors around today to support an active market and any items that are offered bring good prices.



This sketch by the author, based on a rare contemporary photograph, shows the sutler hut of A. Foulke, sutler attached to the First Brigade, Horse Artillery, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, United States Army. The crude log structure with canvas top and overhanging sides offered some protection from the weather and provided a certain amount of security for the sutler's stock.

The United States Army and the Confederate Army both had sutlers but their organizations were a study in contrast. Since the Union had almost all of the factories that could produce items for the sutlers, U.S. Army officials kept them well-organized and regulated with more than 450 merchants on the roster. For these men, goods actually became more plentiful as the war went on.

The Confederacy, on the other hand, had few factories and many of these were destroyed as the war moved against the South. The relatively few sutlers were augmented by many one-timers who somehow obtained a supply of a popular item, sold it to the nearest Confederate military group and left the area in search of more stock. Under the circumstances very few paper items were created by Confederate sutlers.

Most of the sutler paymaster orders, scrip, tokens and chits that survived the war are Union. Some pieces of Confederate

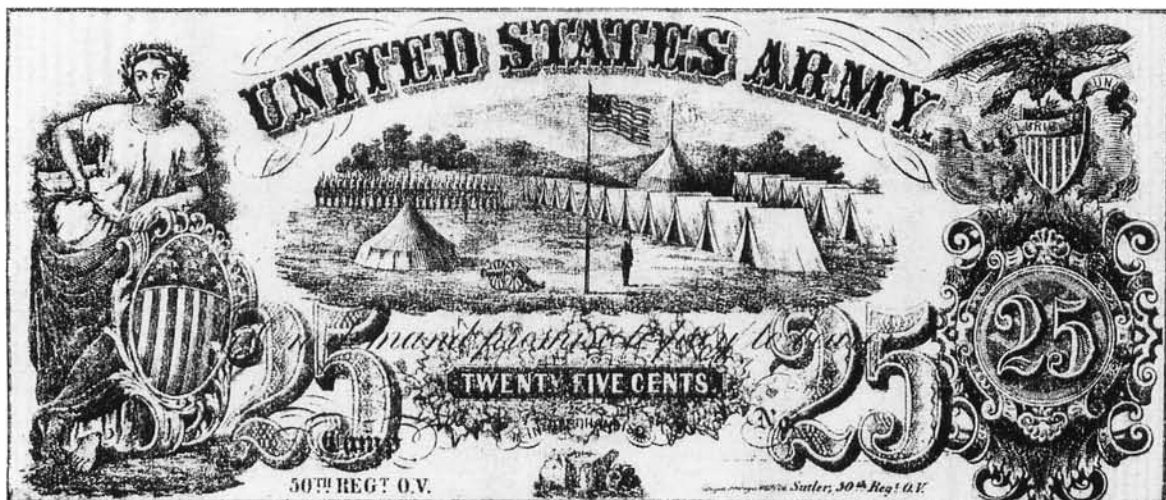
sutler scrip survived but they are quite scarce. There may be Confederate sutler tokens and chits around and somewhere there might be a Confederate paymaster order but such items would be prizes indeed.

Among collectors the words "token," "scrip" and "chit" have been used interchangeably and will probably continue to be. For this article, however, I will simplify somewhat by reserving the word "token" for the coin-like metal disks that a few sutlers issued. These are covered in various coin publications and represent a field of study within themselves, so we will do little more than mention them here. The paper items which resemble fractional currency will be called "scrip" and the word "chit" will be used to refer to the small light cardboard items that were used to make change. The Paymaster Orders were actually promissory notes signed by soldiers to obtain credit until pay day. Specialists also try to find payroll lists, invoices and

\$ 1.00	Sutler's Office, Oct 31 1863
To the Paymaster of the Invalid Corps.	
FOR VALUE RECEIVED, PLEASE PAY	
F. B. FRISBIE, Sutler, or Order,	
The sum of <i>one</i>	Dollars,
and deduct the same from my monthly pay at the next pay day.	
Witness	
No. 164	<i>T. T. Moore</i> Co. 87 Invalid Corps.

ROSE & CO. PRS. 5 So. CALVERT ST.

Voucher form used by F.B. Frisbie, Sutler, Invalid Corps showing that a soldier named T.T. Moore received one dollar in credit on October 31, 1863. Only the words "Invalid Corps" identify this item as Union. In an article titled "An Invalid Corps" in the December 1985 issue of "Civil War Times," author Gary L. Todd stated that the Confederacy had no organized Invalid Corps, so we know that it cannot be Confederate. The printer's name at bottom center is Rose & Co., Prs., 5 So. Calvert St. which sounds like Baltimore, Maryland. From this evidence we can say that Frisbie was a sutler with a U.S. Army regiment.



The sutler attached to the 50th Regiment, Ohio Volunteers issued some of the more elaborate of sutler scrip. The camp scene at center is complete with flag pole, artillery piece and two styles of tents.



paper items related to sutler activities. There are even collectors who prize the bottles that once contained patent medicines, the production and sale of which was a major industry at that time.

In most cases it is not difficult to identify U.S. Army sutler items. Many will include the name of a state while others will have "U.S. Army" or "U.S." The words "Invalid Corps" on an item mark it as Union since the Confederacy never had an organized Invalid Corps. Such units were made up of men who had been wounded and rendered unfit for battle, but could still serve as prison guards or perform other light duties.

Confederate sutler items are of course quickly identified if they carry the name of one of the Southern states or if they were made payable in Confederate currency. There were a few hybrid issues that were payable at either a bank or at a sutler's store. Close examination will usually turn up some clue about its origins. Confederate sutler items are much more scarce than those issued by their Union counterparts.

When the Civil War began and raw recruits filled army ranks, the role of the sutler became controversial. The soldiers wanted to write letters home and were appalled at the prices charged by the camp sutlers for such items as stationery, pencils, pens and ink. Paper was in short supply on both sides throughout the war as making it was a slow process in those days. In 1864 a rebel soldier wrote his wife, "Unless paper becomes more plentiful I shall have to quit writing. It is worth a dollar a sheet." Another man mentioned that a small bottle of ink had cost him three dollars.

Civil War books are filled with soldiers' statements expressing hatred for the sutler. Officers considered him a necessary evil while enlisted men regarded him as a thief and gouger who systematically robbed them of their pay. Nevertheless, he was the sole source of such items as stationery, tobacco, soap, needles, thread, combs, candles and canned food.

Much of the animosity came about because most sales were on credit, somewhat like the company store operation so prevalent in textile and mining villages later on. Soldiers were always one month behind and had to pledge their future to buy what they needed today. The sutler had the soldier sign a paymaster order, usually in whole dollar amounts, and the sutler handed him that amount in tokens, scrip or chits (sometimes called "tickets"). It was a makeshift system to say the least.

The paymaster orders would be accumulated by the sutler during the month and turned in to the military paymaster three days before pay day. The paymaster then deducted what was due the sutler before paying the soldiers. Typically, the sutler would leave camp on pay day with most of the payroll money, leaving the soldiers deeply resentful even though they had spent their money voluntarily during the preceding weeks. Many soldiers were aghast at how much they had spent.

Union Army Regulations of 1861 specified that a sutler could not extend credit of more than one-third of a soldier's pay, but the limits were not strictly enforced. There are some accounts indicating that some soldiers received almost nothing on pay day.

Other than the hassles over credit there were violent arguments over prices. The typical soldier was convinced that the sutler charged five times what an item was worth. Others claimed his markup was 1,000 percent. The truth is hard to determine. It is likely that the markup varied from one product to another, depending upon spoilage and how close to the front the sutler was allowed to operate. His losses were increased

even more when officers looked the other way while angry or drunken soldiers attacked the sutler's hut and took everything.

Something else that critics overlooked was that if a soldier were killed in battle, died from disease or simply deserted, the sutler was required by law to absorb the loss. Since he was banned from the front lines because he might get in the way, the sutler had a difficult time keeping track of the soldiers who were listed as missing.

There is evidence that most sutlers simply charged what the traffic would bear. A sutler located at the huge Union depot at White House Landing in Virginia was supplying goods to the soldiers of the 40th New York infantry. The sutler bought a load of one hundred watermelons from a local farmer for five cents each and sold them to the men for one dollar each, on credit. A soldier talked to the farmer and told his comrades that while the farmer had received five dollars, the sutler had ended up with one hundred dollars in paymaster orders. There were howls of protest from the soldiers, made worse at the end of the month when the sutler left camp with \$1,436 of a total payroll of \$2,354.

In fairness it should be pointed out that the sutler often had problems that were not generally known. Before he could go into business he had to obtain a commission that was issued by a politician who sold the permit to the highest bidder. In many cases the crooked politician became a silent partner of the sutler, getting his cut at the end of the month. The sutler had no choice except to increase his prices to cover the graft.

Some sutlers received some help from their politician sponsors when they used their influence to keep inventory flowing to the sutler or bribed railroad officials to expedite shipments that might otherwise be left at depots to rot or be hauled away by thieves.

We all know that the Civil War was fought under appalling conditions in which thousands of slightly wounded men died from infection. Food was notoriously poor as armies moved from one area to another. Winters were especially harsh because of the chronic shortage of warm clothing and shoes. Under such conditions it is not surprising that armies of men buried their misery in alcohol.

A routine inspection in October 1861 revealed that in the two hundred regiments examined, thirty one allowed sutlers to sell liquor openly. In the other regiments the soldiers got their liquor from bootleggers posing as "pie peddlers." Lager beer was consumed in huge quantities since some doctors believed it had medicinal qualities. In the Union army an officer could employ the sutler as his "agent" to buy and deliver whatever he wanted in the way of spirits. Soldiers on guard duty around officers' tents witnessed many drunken parties while they themselves were denied alcohol in any form.

There were many instances in which alcohol came into camp under odd labels. On Thanksgiving Day of 1862, troops of the 39th Massachusetts Infantry enjoyed alcoholic beverages from containers labelled "canned tomatoes." Other shipments came in boxes labelled "boots and shoes." The classic label however had to be a crate of "Spiritus Frumenti," the medical name for whiskey. More popular names for whiskey were "tanglefoot," "red eye" and "rot gut."

There were many men who were morally opposed to liquor who found that they could get the same results from a bottle of patent medicine. Typical of these remedies for every ailment of man or beast was a product called "Hosteller's Bitters" made of 64 percent water, 4 percent herbs and 32 percent alcohol.

"Hinkley's Bone Liniment" was even better. It contained a startling 86 percent alcohol.

Since patent medicines represented a cheap and readily available source of alcohol to the typical soldier, sutlers sold literally millions of bottles. In recent years bottle collectors have unearthed hundreds of these bottles, some with the original labels intact.

Another commodity that was sold in quantity was tobacco. Almost everyone used it in one form or another whether it was cigars, pipe tobacco, chewing tobacco or snuff. Sutlers sold all of these but many products turned out to be something other than real tobacco. Many soldiers complained that they knew they were smoking weeds blended with a small quantity of real tobacco leaf.

The list of items sold by sutlers is a long one. In addition to those mentioned previously, they also sold reading material, shoe blacking, wash basins, tooth brushes, razors and mirrors. All kinds of cutlery were offered including scissors, knives, forks, spoons and can openers. Coffee pots were also popular even though real coffee was as hard to find as tobacco.

Since refrigeration was unknown, fresh food had to be moved quickly. Vegetables and fruits were provided in season when and if the sutler could find them close by. He also sold canned meats and oysters, dried beef, milk, syrup, molasses, raisins, crackers, sardines, sausages, eggs, butter, cheese and pickles. Butter caused some problems when soldiers who came down with food poisoning blamed the sutler for selling the product after it had spoiled.

The worst of the sutlers pulled down those who tried to run their businesses properly. One sutler who came out of the war with his reputation intact was J.R. Bostwick, regimental sutler attached to the 11th New York Cavalry. This group was known as "Scott's Nine Hundred" and was part of the 8th and 22nd Army Corps. Bostwick had a reputation for fair prices and good products. He also loaned money at a fair rate of interest and was quite tolerant with those who were late in their payments. From all accounts he made a living while serving this one group for the entire war, but left the service with little money.

Readers wanting a full account of sutler activities are referred to *Civil War Sutlers and Their Wares* by Dr. Francis A. Lord. A lot of research went into this book but even Dr. Lord found that information about Confederate sutlers was difficult to find. Some of the names known to him were Asher, Cottingham, Deupre, Edwards, Ezekial, Gray, Guthrie, Hartman, Kahn,

Kohn, Moken, Mooney, O'Neal, Rice, Sawtell, Sherwood, Smith, Swan, White and Winslow. These are names to look for as possible Confederate sutlers whose paper issues would be quite valuable. Collectors are cautioned, however, that Dr. Lord's list of Union sutlers also includes a Hartman, a Mooney, a Rice, sixteen Smiths and four Whites. So name alone will not separate Confederate from Union sutlers.

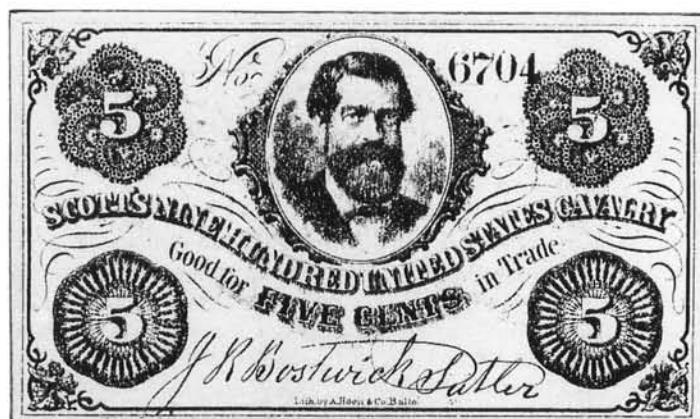
When the Civil War ended, the U.S. Congress got around to reacting to the hundreds of letters it had received about the way the military sutlers had treated the soldiers. In 1866 the name "sutler" was replaced with the title "Post Trader." A gradual change took place as the government added items to those issued to the troops. The military also kept close watch on the activities of the post traders. Finally in 1893 the Post Exchange, or PX, system was created. On larger military installations today the PX is a modern supermarket selling a great variety of goods.

Thus the various forms, scrip, chits and tokens issued by the Civil War sutlers became a fertile field for collectors. The Paymaster Orders survived in unused sheet form but collectors prefer those that were actually filled out and signed by soldiers. Even better are the ones issued by sutlers attached to special military units such as the Invalid Corps. Also prized are Paymaster Orders which were entirely handwritten in a variety of styles. Such items are considered scarce in today's market.

The scrip items come in a wide range of designs and sizes. Some imitated the U.S. Fractional Currency then in circulation. Other sutlers used ornate designs with military scenes and patriotic symbols.

Given a choice, most sutlers would probably have preferred to issue the small chits or tickets made of light cardboard. Soldiers tended to lose them, which meant greater profits for the sutlers. Chits were as varied as the printers who made them. Most were simple job-printing products in which the printer used what type elements he happened to have at the moment. Advantages were that they could be produced quickly and cheaply, two factors that pleased the sutlers. A few were round but most were rectangular, typically one and one-half inches long by one inch wide. Colors were white, tan, gray, yellow, pink, red, green, blue, purple, and orange. Some were signed by the sutlers but most were not. Circulated specimens show worn rounded corners and are usually dirty.

David E. Schenkman, in his excellent book titled *Civil War Sutler Tokens and Cardboard Scrip* (Jade House Publications, P.O. Box 265, Bryantown, Maryland 20617), says that cardboard



J.R. Bostwick was the sutler attached to the 11th New York Cavalry. His handsome scrip items imitated U.S. Fractional Currency and were issued in denominations of 5¢, 10¢, 25¢ and 50¢.



No.	No.	Camp	186
Date.	To the Paymaster of the 23d Maine Regiment.		
Amt.	For value received, please pay to A. F. JACKSON, Sutler,		
Co.	Dollars, and deduct the same from my pay at the next pay day.		
Name.	WITNESS,	Co.	

This blank printed form is worth much less than one which has been filled out. It was printed in sheet form with spaces on the left stub reserved for bookkeeping information. A.F. Jackson was the sutler attached to the 23rd Maine Regiment.

No.	Aug 11	1863
Paymaster	89th Reg., Ohio	V., U. S. A.
ON FIRST PAY DAY, PAY TO THE ORDER OF		
W. Copes	Sutler, 89th Reg.	Ohio Vols.
200		100 Dollars,
And deduct the same from my pay for services to the U. S.		
Ephraim Bowman	Company	89th Reg., Ohio V., U. S. A.

Paymaster Order form used by W. Copes, Sutler, 89th Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, showing that a soldier named Ephraim Bowman received \$2 credit on August 11, 1863.

THE WITHIN NAMED

E. Bowman  
is a member of  
comp. E  
89th Reg. Ohio V., U. S. A.  
John H. Drilly Capt  
Comd'g Co E

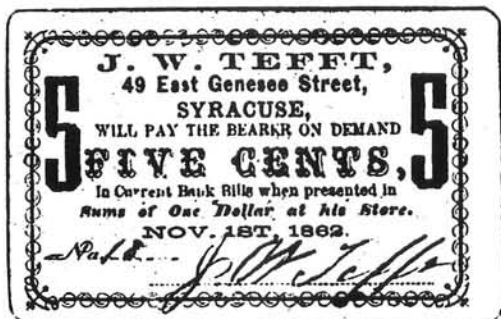
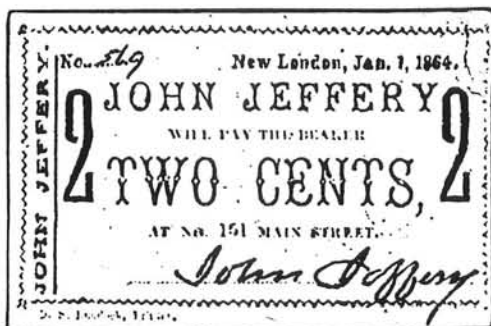
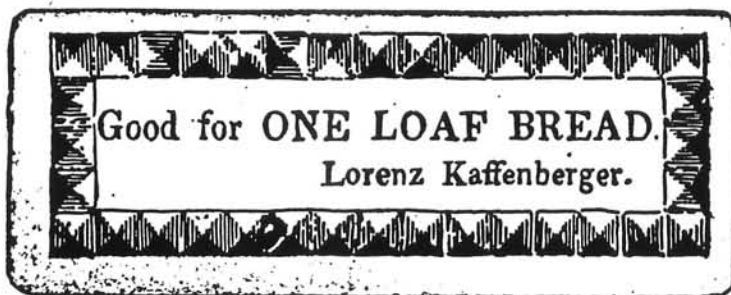
(Back)

Virginia

25	Cashier of the Farmers Bank, at Richmond, Va., pay	25
TWENTY-FIVE CTS..		
To Bearer, when presented in sums of Five Dollars. Redeemable, also, in Sutler's Stores.		
No.		

5	THE SUTLER OF THE 30th REGIMENT GA. VOLS.,	5
SAVANNAH, Georgia, October 23th, 1862.		
Will pay FIVE CENTS to Bearer on demand, when presented in sums of One Dollar and upwards, in Treasury Notes, or Goods.		
Sutler.		

Georgia



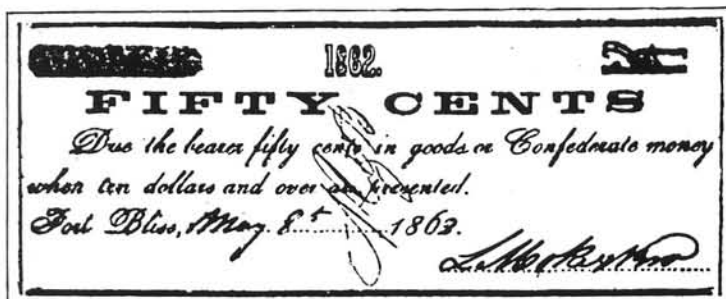
Because coins had disappeared from circulation during the Civil War, merchants had to substitute cardboard chits in order to make change. Many military sutlers were forced to do the same.



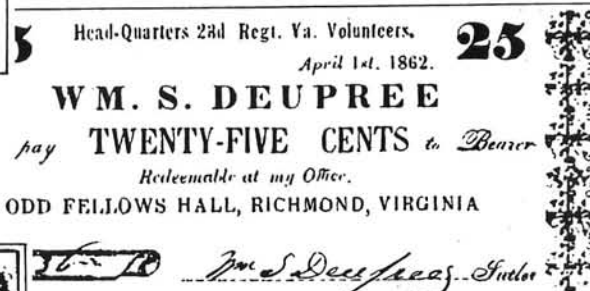
This 5¢ scrip bore the signature of George Mountjoy, sutler attached to the Excelsior Light Cavalry Brigade of New York. The identity of the young girl is not known.



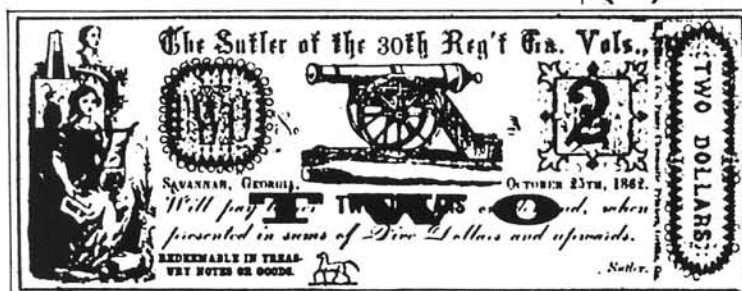
Scrip of Confederate Army Sutlers



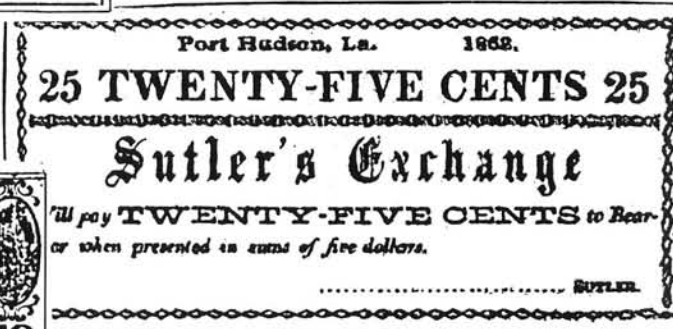
Texas



Virginia



Georgia



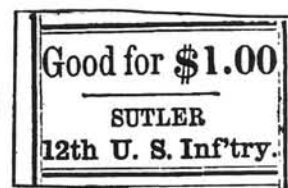
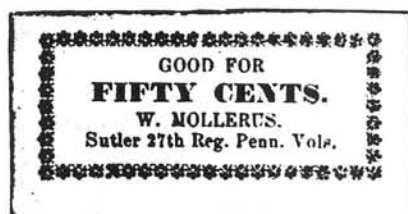
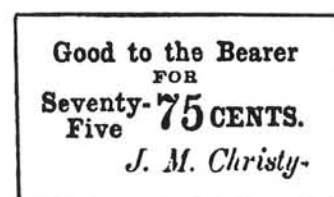
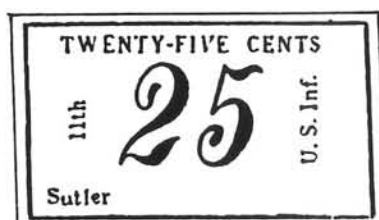
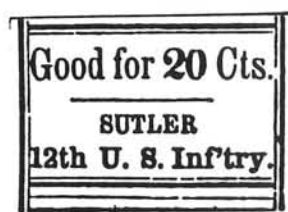
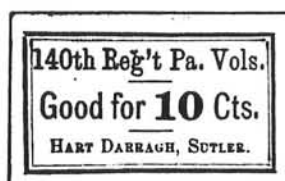
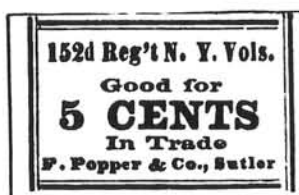
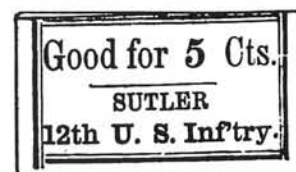
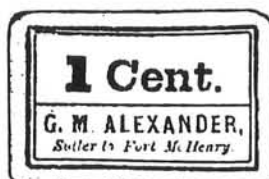
Louisiana



Tennessee

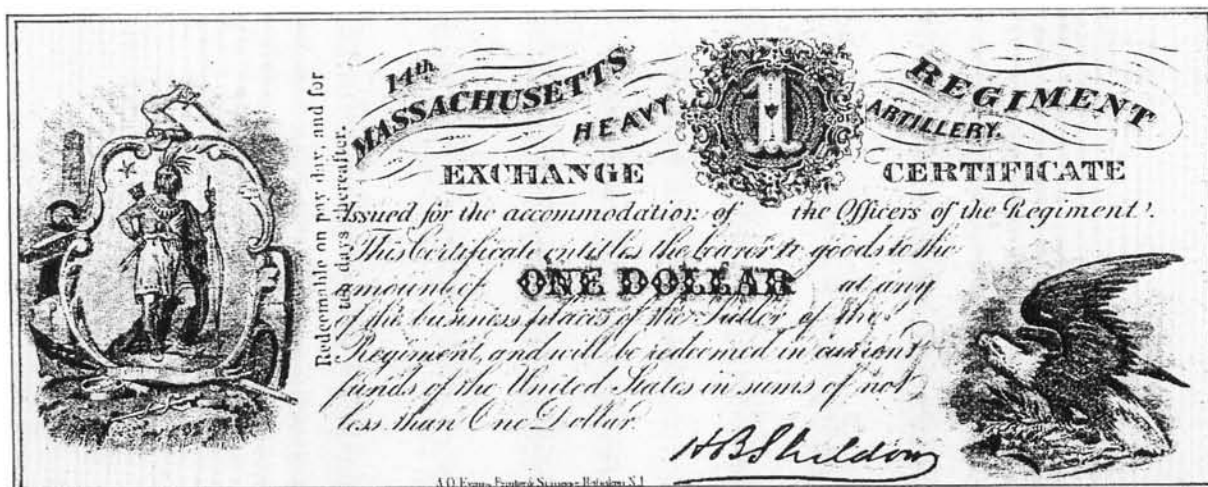


H.B. Sheldon, sutler attached to the 14th Massachusetts Regiment, Heavy Artillery, used some of the fanciest of all sutler scrip. Behind the printing was a delicate lacework with the sutler's name in large letters. Such elaborate designs are much sought-after by today's collectors.

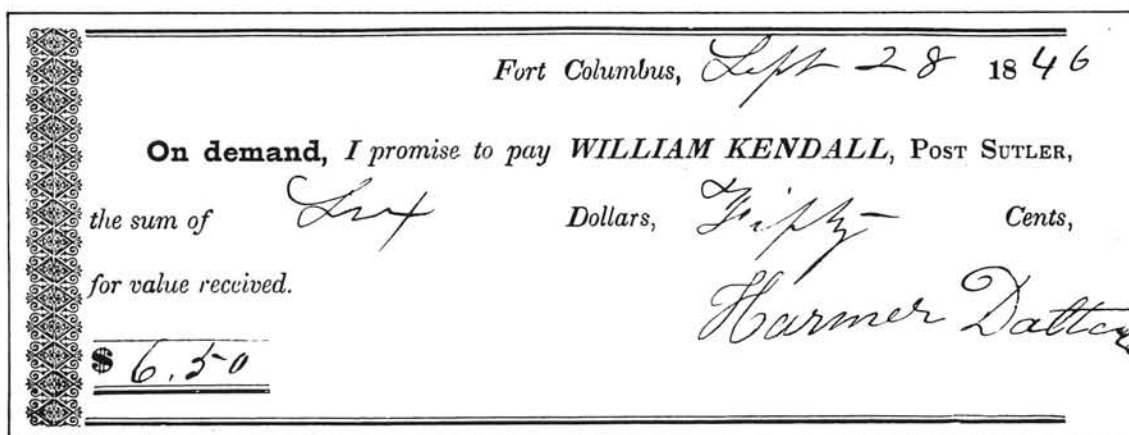


As a substitute for coins, many sutlers issued chits made of light cardboard in colors such as tan, pink, yellow, orange, green, red and blue. Since these items were small and fragile and easy to lose, they probably represented extra profit for the sutlers. Very few of these chits survived the war and are seldom offered in today's market.





The H.B. Sheldon scrip with the elaborate lacework background removed for legibility. The eagle at lower right is particularly attractive.



**Pre-Civil War Item, predecessor of the Paymaster Order.**

The Paymaster Order was a Civil War development. Prior to that time a post sutler extended credit or loaned money through the use of a Demand Note like this one. Records at the National Archives show that William Kendall was the sutler at Fort Columbus, New York from April 20, 1831 to November 11, 1868. Fort Columbus was built on Governors Island in New York harbor in 1806 to replace Fort Jay. It was not continuously manned but was activated and de-activated as the military situation required.

chits fall into a numismatic never-never land. This term is quite accurate, but since they were printed on a type of paper, we will consider them a kind of paper money in this article.

Mr. Schenkman lists almost one hundred of these elusive collectibles and illustrates about twenty-eight of them. He also covers the coin-like tokens which were made of brass, copper-nickel, iron, zinc, lead and hard rubber and are usually within the domain of coin collectors.

Today coin and paper money collectors exhibit their sutler items under the general title of "Civil War Emergency Money." Because such items are seldom seen, they create a lot of interest whenever they are displayed.

**Sources:**

- Curto, James J. (1946). Sutlers and their tokens 1861-1866, *The Numismatist*.
- Curto, James J. (1959). Sutler issues of the Civil War, *The Numismatist*.
- Keller, Kenneth. (May/June 1989). Sutler paper. *PAPER MONEY*.
- Lord, Francis A. (1969). *Civil War sutlers and their wares*, A.S. Barnes and Company.
- Schenkman, David. (1983). *Civil War sutler tokens and cardboard scrip*, Jade House Publications, Bryantown, Maryland.
- Photographs courtesy of Kenneth Keller, David Schenkman, Hugh Shull and Grover Criswell.
- Special thanks to Kenneth Keller for his assistance with this article.

# ENGRAVING ERRORS ON Hard Times Currency

by ROBERT A. VLACK

**A**S far back as I can remember, there has never been any notice given to engraving errors on either obsolete bank notes or merchant scrip. A similar segment of the collecting world is well-known in the philatelic field and is highly touted; for instance, the inverted center vignettes on stamps. However, no notice is given to such errors on currency or scrip. Since my forte has predominately been collecting in the Hard Times era, which for convenience I call 1830 to 1845, I managed to put together this group, all from my personal col-

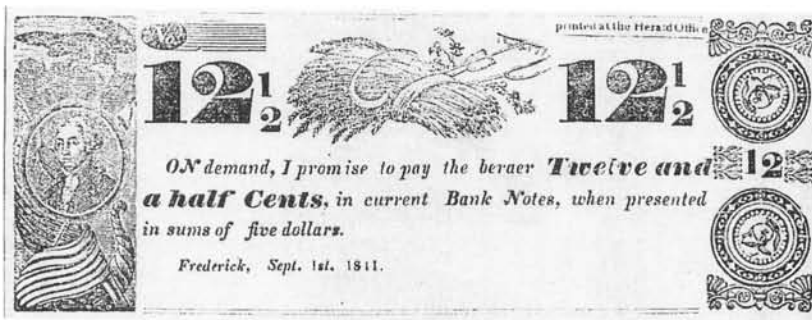
lection, as an example of some of those notes with errors that are out there to be collected. A few of these are well-known and obvious, others are more discreet and passed over with no more than a ho-hum of a notice. To be sure there are others out there, especially from an earlier or later period, but since they do not fall within my collecting scope, may be the subject for others to pursue. If perchance there are other notes from my collecting era in other collections I would appreciate hearing about them and perhaps expand this little reported group.

*In cur.*  
Co. Go. Jan  
Philadelphia

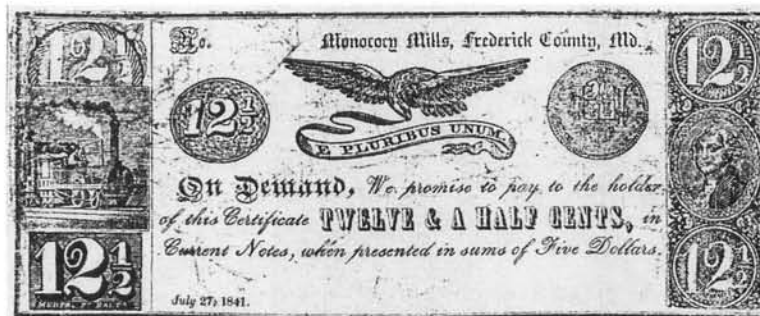


1. GEORGIA, Cuthbert, Randolph County, January 1, 1842. Jno. Gill, 50¢. Misspelling of "Go." for Ga.

*beraer*  
& Not



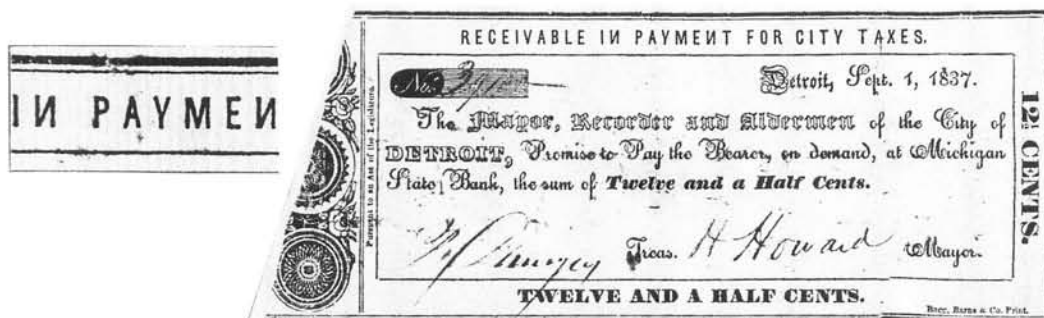
2. MARYLAND, Frederick, September 1, 1841, 12½¢. Fraction bars missing and "½" completely from right end. Also bearer misspelled "beraer."



3. MARYLAND, Monocacy Mills, Frederick County, July 27, 1841, 12½¢. The Bolivia 1 Real Vignette is inverted.

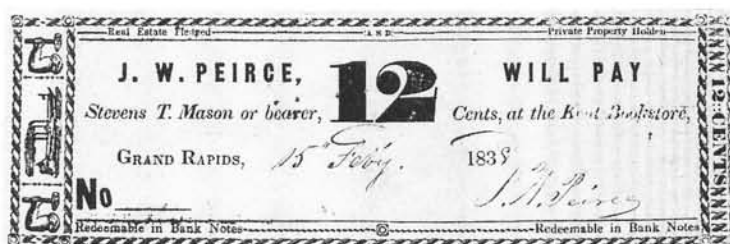






4. MICHIGAN, Detroit, September 1, 1837, CITY OF DETROIT, 12½¢. Reversed "N's" in "IN PAYMENT", also fraction bar is missing from 12½ CENTS at right end. Unlisted in Bowen.

5. MICHIGAN, Grand Rapids, February 15, 1838, KENT BOOK-STORE 12½¢. Missing the "½" after the 12 later penned in at the center and at right end.

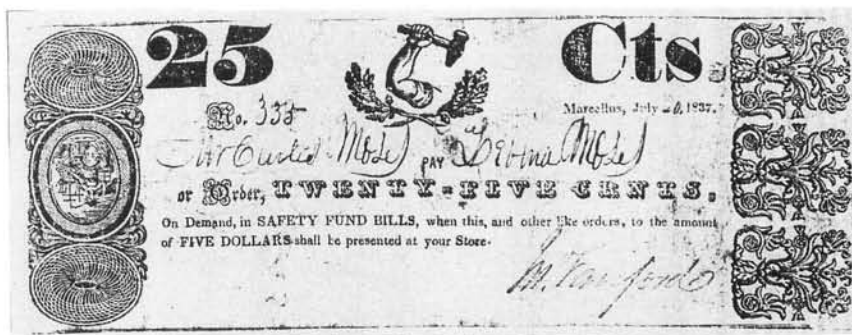


6. NEW JERSEY, Bridgeton, October 1, 1838, CUMBERLAND BANK, \$1, Wait 138, Haxby NJ-45 C12. Contemporary counterfeit with reversed "J" in NEW JERSEY.



7. NEW YORK, Bellona, June 8, 1837, GAGE & WHITAKER, 75¢. Right vignette is inverted.

8. (NEW YORK), June 2, 1837, Ino. Hil-dreth 3rd., 50¢. Purchased with group of New York scrip in an old collection. The word Promise is missing the "e" at the end.



9. NEW YORK, Marcellus, July 20, 1837, M. Lanford, 25¢. The left vignette is inverted.



10. NEW YORK, Albany, September 1, 1845, NOW-YORK STATE BANK, \$5, Haxby NY-100 S5. A spurious contemporary counterfeit with "NOW" for NEW in bank title.



11. OHIO, Marietta, June 15, 1838, OHIO RIVER BANK, \$100, Haxby OH-275 G16. A fantasy note from a non-existent bank with multiple errors. "Berer" for Bearer, "Mariette" for Marietta, 1938 for 1838, penned over with correction.





*On the occasion of the 130th anniversary of the death of our 16th president in April, and the end of the Civil War in May, let's consider*

## Abe's Hair

by GENE HESSLER

**T**HE OFTEN-READ observation that Abraham Lincoln sat for more portraits than any other United States President is undoubtedly correct. In addition to many miscellaneous photographs of the 16th president, 90 different portraits are illustrated in *Lorant* (pp. 312–326).<sup>\*</sup> After George Washington and Alexander Hamilton, Abraham Lincoln is the most frequently portrayed person on United States federal paper money.

Ever since "Looking Closely at Portraits of Dom Pedro II" was published (*PAPER MONEY* No. 142)—which shows the part in the hair on the wrong side and garment buttons in the wrong position due to the reversal of the image on some notes—I have been conscious of images reversed on paper money and other security documents. The four different portraits of Abraham Lincoln on U.S. federal paper money prompted me to examine the originals, not based totally on reversal, but on the part in Abe's hair, which changed from left to right, and back to the left, again, assuming the portrait chronology is correct.

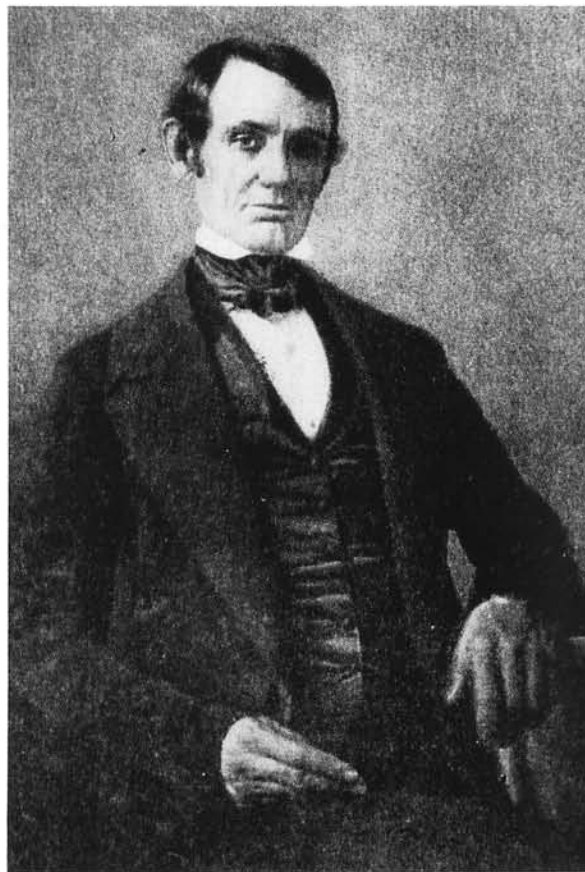
During the administration of President Jimmy Carter, the press created an unnecessary flap when the President held a press conference; the most memorable fact that the news media recorded from this event was that the President moved the part in his hair. Lincoln seems to have done something similar. However, no one seemed to have noticed.

The earliest Lincoln portrait is a daguerreotype taken in Springfield, Illinois by N.H. Shepherd in 1847. According to *Lorant* the image is "reversed here to show his features accurately." If this meant the original image was "flipped" his observation is inaccurate. This portrait, done at age 38, shows Lincoln's hair parted on the left, and his vest is buttoned correctly, i.e., left over right. I found a newspaper illustration of the Shepherd daguerreotype; it was reversed. Lincoln's hair is parted on the right and his vest is buttoned incorrectly, right over left. (For centuries it has been the custom for male attire to be buttoned left over right.)

The second portrait is dated 1857; it is the work of photographer Alexander Hesler. The Chicago photographer found Lincoln's face interesting. However, the young lawyer's hair "was plastered down smooth over his forehead." So, "I ran my fingers through his hair" (Levant 312).

Until 9 February 1864 in Washington, DC, when Matthew Brady made a profile photograph, which shows Lincoln's hair parted on the right, Lincoln had either parted his hair on the left or combed it all back with no part. On 20 April 1864 Brady made another photograph of Lincoln, and the President's hair is, once again, parted on the left.

<sup>\*</sup> Here we are only concerned with photographs. Nevertheless, for a little-known charcoal drawing of Abraham Lincoln by Charles A. Barry (1830–1892) see the cover of *American Heritage*, April 1961. There seems to be a suggested part on the left side of Lincoln's hair.



*This, the earliest known portrait of Abraham Lincoln, by N.H. Shepherd, first appeared in McClure's Magazine in 1895. This daguerreotype was owned by Lincoln's son, the Hon. Robert Todd Lincoln.*

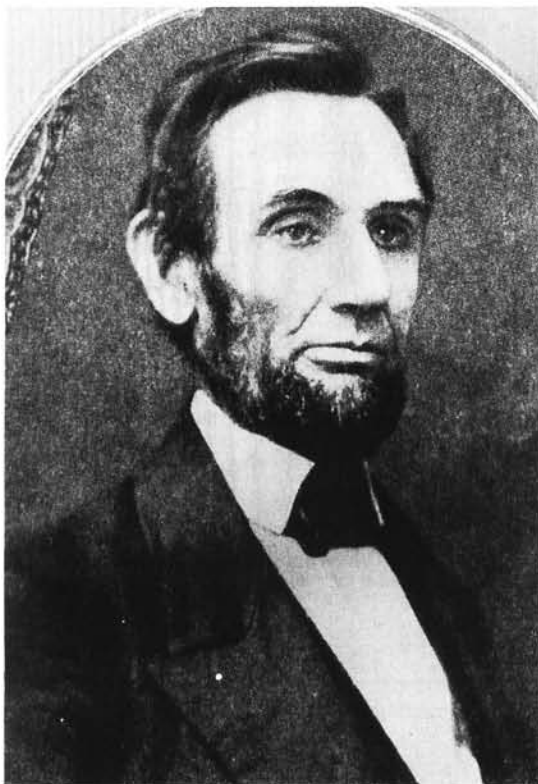
The last photograph of Lincoln was taken in Washington, DC on 10 April 1865, four days before his death. This Alexander Gardner photograph suggests a part on the extreme left side of Lincoln's head.

From the 90 portraits of Abraham Lincoln, engravings of four have been executed for U.S. federal paper money. The 1861 \$10 demand note H(essler) 463, as well as the 1862 and 1863 United States notes H464 & H465e, has the Frederick Girsch engraving of the Christopher S. German photograph. This photograph was made in late January 1861, about six months before the demand notes, made by American Bank Note Co., were authorized by the Act of 17 July 1861.

There is an essay for the \$5 demand note and it seems to have been made by the National Bank Note Co. (NBNC), although there is no credit line to verify this. The border is



This \$5 demand note essay, probably by the National Bank Note Co., shows the reversed portrait of Lincoln by Christopher S. German.



The issued \$10 demand note includes a Frederick Girsch engraving of this Lincoln portrait by C.S. German.

similar to the one used on the First Charter \$2 national bank notes H171-177, prepared by the NBNCo. This essay includes an engraving of the Christopher S. German portrait. However, it was reversed; consequently, the part in Lincoln's hair is on the right.

This demand note essay lacks a date and has "For the" engraved into the plate. This is curious, since the signers who were appointed to sign for the Register of the Treasury and the Treasurer of the United States inserted these two words by hand when they signed the first demand notes. Later, "For the" was engraved into the bank note plate.

The \$20 compound interest treasury notes H725-726f and interest-bearing treasury note H727 also has the C.S. German

portrait. The plates for these notes were prepared by NBNCo. The Lincoln portrait, in the correct position, was engraved by Henry Gugler. The portrait of Lincoln was a replacement; the original design had the likeness of Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy (*PAPER MONEY* No. 73).

Chronologically, the next portrait of Lincoln to be adapted for paper money seems to be a combination of two portraits; one by C.S. German dated 9 February 1861 and another done on 20 April 1864 by Anthony Berger, Matthew Brady's assistant. If these are the basis for the Charles Burt engraving, the image was reversed, placing the part in the hair on the right side; in addition, the top of Lincoln's hair was extended upward. This engraved portrait appears on the 50¢ fourth issue of fractional currency H1624 & 1625.

The most famous portrait of Abraham Lincoln is the one we see every day on our currency \$5 bill. This Matthew Brady photograph was taken on 9 February 1864. Before Charles Burt's engraving of this recognizable image was placed on all small-size \$5 notes it was used on Federal Reserve Notes H380 & H381, Federal Reserve Bank Note H382 and silver certificate H372, all \$5 notes.



The Alexander Gardner portrait of Abraham Lincoln was made in November 1863.

This same Brady-Burt portrait can be found on \$100 United States notes H1122-1136 and \$500 gold certificates H1358-1360. Another photograph by Matthew Brady, also taken on 9 February 1864 and also engraved by Charles Burt, was used on the \$500 gold certificates H1361-1369.

Although not used on federal currency, there is the photograph of Lincoln by Alexander Gardner taken in November 1863. In the opinion of this writer it is the best of all Lincoln portraits; it shows strength and compassion. This portrait was used on a stock certificate for the Lincoln National Corporation in Ft. Wayne, IN. The portrait was originally engraved in 1878 or 1879 for the International Bank Note Co. Within the engraving, with the aid of a magnifying glass one can see a credit to photographer "M. Price, 1891," who apparently had merely made a photographic reduction of the Gardner original. As the illustration shows, the part in Lincoln's hair is on the left—where it began in 1847 or, perhaps, 1843.

The February/March 1994 issue of *American Heritage* magazine had an article about Lincoln by D.L. Wilson. As a complement to this story, Harold Holzer wrote about an illustrated daguerreotype from 1843, which could be the earliest portrait of a 34-year old Abraham Lincoln. The Illinois lawyer was living in Springfield in 1843, where, at least two daguerreotypists practiced their art. This discovery, a 3×3½-inch portrait, was purchased about 2½ years ago by a couple in Pittsford, NY. It had once belonged to the daughter of John Milton Hay, Lincoln's assistant White House secretary.

The portrait, as Mr. Holzer states, is printed in reverse. The man's hair is unkempt. However, there is a suggestion of a part on what should be the left side of his head. Abe, if it is the future American President, assumed a Napoleon-like pose: his left hand, which is actually his right, is inserted in his vest, which is incorrectly buttoned right over left, since the original image was reversed. The portrait was given a computer test by L.L. Sadler at the University of Illinois, and the result was—maybe.

### Sources

- American Bank Note Archive Series*. (1990). New York: American Bank Note Commemoratives.
- Hessler, G. (July/August 1989). Looking closely at portraits of Dom Pedro II. *PAPER MONEY* No. 142, pp. 116–117.
- \_\_\_\_\_. (January/February 1988). Precursors of the motto "In God We Trust" on U.S. paper money and design background for related notes. *PAPER MONEY* No. 73, pp. 10–14.
- \_\_\_\_\_. (1992). *The comprehensive catalog of U.S. paper money*. Port Clinton, OH: BNR Press.
- Lorant, S. (1975). *Lincoln, a picture story of his life*. New York: Bonanza Books.
- St. Louis Public Library photographic files.

# WHAT A PAIR!

by R. LOGAN TALKS

**S**OMETIMES one is just lucky. This is how I acquired the matched pair of notes shown. The notes are a \$1 1928 United States note and the other is a \$1 1928 silver certificate. Both notes have serial number A00005000A.

I have been an active currency collector for almost 20 years; my first main interest is the \$1 United States series of 1928. I have been interested in this unusual one-time issue because of its striking appearance and interesting history. For years I gathered serial number data and other interesting facts about these notes. I also collected these notes by serial number range and face plate check number. In addition, I learned that the first 5,000 notes, other than the first 120 which were in uncut sheets, were "issued" in 1933. This original issue appears not to have been generally released into circulation, as the quantity seems ridiculously small and also the fact that many uncirculated numbers under 5,000 are known to exist. However, few circulated notes are known from this original issue.



The reference books state that 5,000 was the original issue and this appears to be confirmed by the fact that many examples in the A00004XXXXA range have been observed, including several in the A000049XXXA range. (The late William Donlon, a well-known collector and dealer, at one time owned note A000049999A).

Having explained my interest and background with these \$1 1928 United States notes, one can understand my surprise and excitement when I learned several years ago that the last note of the original issue, note A00005000A, was part of the Boy's Town collection and was to be included in an auction. I was especially happy when I learned that I was the winning bidder and was now the new owner of this important note. For the past several years it has been a prized part my collection.



Then last year I was again excited to see the exact match to this note, the \$1 1928 silver certificate A00005000A on a dealer's fixed price list. I was fortunate to be able to obtain the note and am now the owner of this matching pair.

I realize that I was fortunate to obtain the \$1 1928 United States as it truly is an important note. But then to find the exact match in a \$1 1928 silver certificate I had to be lucky! In small-size U.S. currency only the 1928 series offers the possibility of obtaining a pair of \$1 notes, of different type, with an exact match for series date, serial numbers, and block letters. To have a matched pair in these series with such a significant serial number is fortunate indeed! Whenever I am unable to buy a note I want, I try to remember how lucky I am to have this pair.



# Suggestions for Your Vacation in Foreign Countries

by CHRISTOF ZELLWEGER

**V**ACATIONS should not be limited to sightseeing. Consider hunting—hunting for bank notes. Although I am only 26 years old I have been collecting both coins and bank notes for 16 years. When I began to collect, I concentrated on inexpensive coins, since my resources were limited. I remember my first trips with my parents to the former Yugoslavia. Every evening, with my father's permission, I would go through his pocket change and his wallet. I would put aside low denomination notes.

In 1988 I attended a language school in London. There, I visited the Portobello market, where one can find just about anything, including coins and bank notes. While walking around London, I came to a place where different collectibles were sold. It was in this vicinity that I found the shop of Colin and Simon Narbeth. There, I looked through what could be called a junk box. I found some colorful pieces of German notgeld; the prices were reasonable. Now when I travel to London, I visit all the bank note dealers. At some monthly coin fairs you will find paper money dealers.

If you want current uncirculated notes, go to a major branch of a local bank. The people at the Bank of England, for example, are very courteous and helpful to collectors. Just around the corner from the bank is the Bank of England Museum, where every collector can learn something, and the admission is free.

In Hong Kong there are three note-issuing banks: The Chartered Bank; The Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Corporation; and the Standard Chartered Bank. With some explanation, a moderate wait, and a few trips to different counters, I was finally able to walk out of each bank with uncirculated, or near-uncirculated notes.

In Malaysia it is simple to purchase coins and notes. The Bank Negara Malaysia has a money museum, where bank notes and coins, regular and commemorative, are on display. I was able to purchase everything I wanted at face value from a friendly staff.

I traveled from Malaysia to Singapore. There, as you will find elsewhere sometimes, new notes are difficult to find. I was told that during the Chinese New Year celebration, new notes are always available.

I had some of my most interesting experiences in the Persian Gulf area. In Abu Dhabi, in 1989, I could only find new 5 and 10 dirham notes. On my next trip I hope to have better luck. Three years later I was in Qatar and Oman.

Soon after I arrived at my hotel in Qatar, I prepared for my quest for bank notes. The taxi driver did not understand English, so I showed him a local bank note and pointed to "The Qatar Monetary Agency." "Ah, Qatar money," he said, and we were off to the bank. Although no special service is offered to

collectors, I was able to locate some of the coins and bank notes on my list.

At the airport I heard my name being announced. The x-ray of my luggage revealed something that concerned the security officers. When I opened my bag and 100 coins were revealed, everyone laughed. One official told me he also collected coins, and we exchanged addresses.

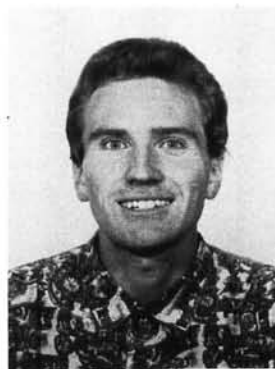
My next stop was Muscat in Oman. You already know what I did on my arrival at the hotel. After a shower and change of clothes I was off to the Central Bank of Oman. The hotel had a shuttlebus that took me directly to the bank. Here, I was told, I could obtain everything that I wanted, including the "100 years of coinage" commemorative coin. I discovered that not too many of these coins had been issued, so I purchased a quantity to take home.

The cashier at the Central Bank said he also had some earlier bank notes, but he suggested I come back the following day, because it would take some time to locate nice examples. When I returned, I told him I had forgot to ask for two different 20 rials, P20 and P29. The cashier said he would look. About 20 minutes later he returned with one note in very nice condition. It was difficult for me to believe that he spent all that time just for a collector. On my next visit to the Gulf region, I hope to have similar good luck in Bahrain and other countries.

Some banks offer bank notes by mail order, but most do not. None of the banks mentioned here, with the possible exception of those in Hong Kong, offer notes through the mail.

So consider looking for bank notes on your next vacation abroad. If your spouse does not share your interest, he or she can spend a few hours doing what pleases them.

A few countries have restrictions on taking money out of the country. So, inquire before you are surprised, disappointed, or perhaps arrested. Other than this bit of advice, I can only say that hunting coins and bank notes in foreign countries can be educational, enlightening, rewarding and fun.



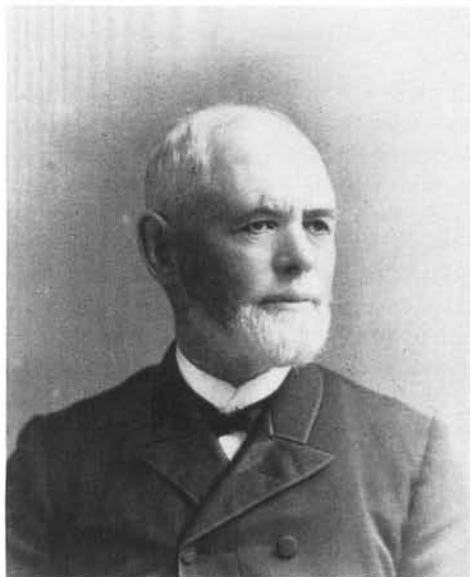
Christof Zellweger was born in 1968; he began to collect coins at the age of ten. His collecting interest was transferred to bank notes because they are colorful and less expensive than coins. Chris is employed as a customs officer on the Swiss-Austrian border. His other hobbies consist of outdoor activities including bicycling and gardening. He takes advantage of his single status to travel as much as possible.

# A.B. WHITLOCK & BRO. SCRIP

by RONALD J. BENICE

*This article shows how an extensive investigation of a few pieces of modest looking scrip uncovered photographs, advertisements and historical records that bring the issuers, together with their town and business, back to life a century later. It also shows their relationship to a prominent historic figure.*

**I**N April 1792, Thaddeus Whitlock moved from Fairfield County, Connecticut to farmland in the northern portion of Westchester County, New York that his forebears had secured from the Indians three generations earlier. His wife, Grace Burr, was a first cousin of Aaron Burr, vice president of the United States during Thomas Jefferson's first term. They had two sons, Aaron and John Burr. John Burr Whitlock established a town in Westchester County with mills and manufacturing plants, which became known as Whitlockville. Aaron's son Thaddeus had six children including Aaron Burr and Thaddeus Haight, who are the subjects of this article.



*A.B. Whitlock*

A.B. Whitlock.

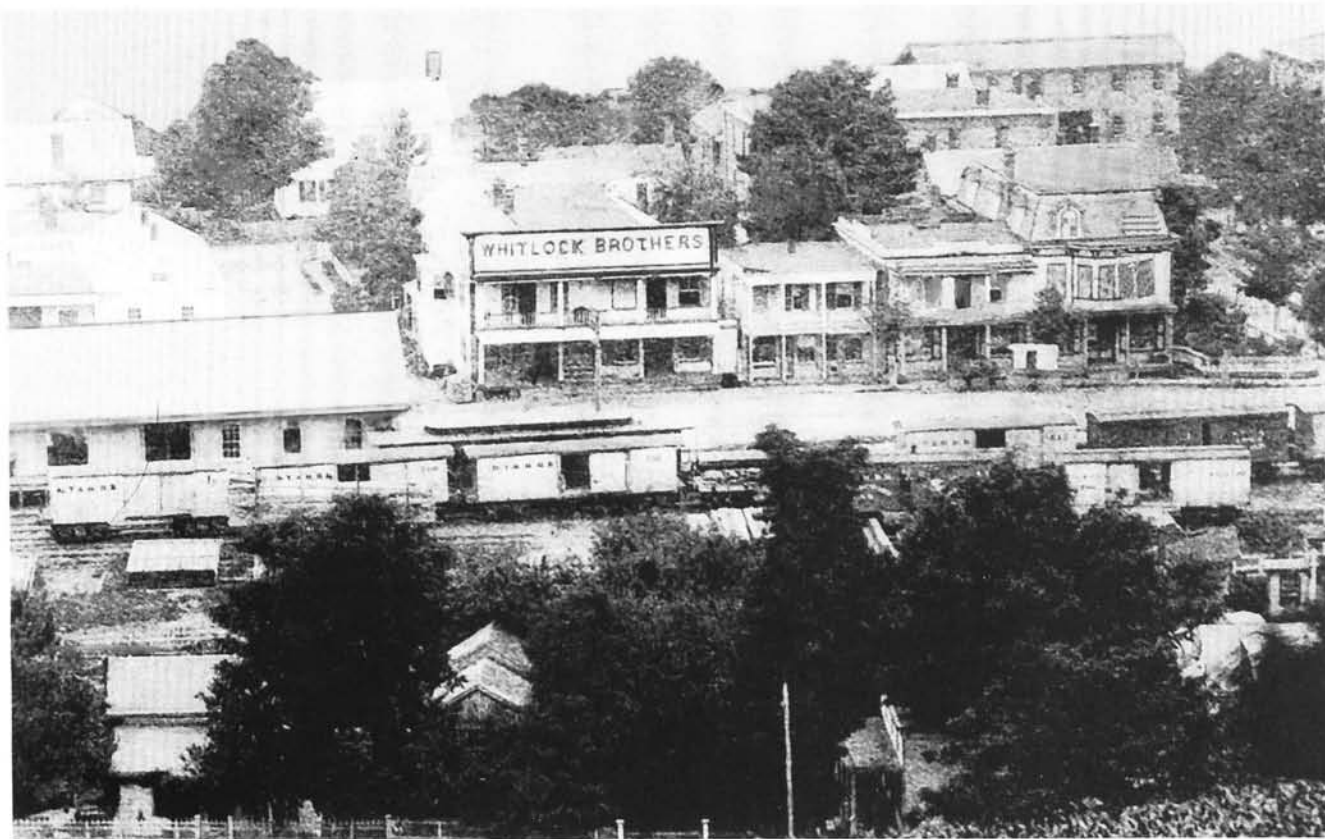
Aaron Burr Whitlock was born at Whitlockville, New York on October 10, 1824. He became a civil engineer and worked on the construction of the New York and Harlem Railroad. In 1851 he opened a dry goods and grocery business in Croton Falls. The business prospered and expanded to include a coal and lumber yard. The business expanded to include stores in Purdy's Station, Brewster and Katonah. He also owned a 350-acre farm in nearby Somers.

Thaddeus Haight Whitlock was born at Whitlockville on July 8, 1835. In 1853 he joined his older brother as a junior partner in the business, "A.B. Whitlock & Bro."

In November 1862, the firm of A.B. Whitlock and Bro. of Croton Falls, NY issued a series of small scrip notes in denominations of five cents, ten cents and twenty-five cents. They were printed by E.B. Clayton's Sons, 157 Pearl Street, New York City in sheets of 5-5-5-10 cents and 10-10-25-25 cents. All of the notes were printed in green ink on buff paper and measured 85 x 46 mm. They had spaces for a handwritten number and signature and were redeemable in amounts of five dollars at the Farmers and Drovers Bank in Somers, New York. (On June 17,



The three denominations of A. B. Whitlock & Bro. scrip.



The business district of Croton Falls showing the Whitlock store circa 1870. The railroad cars belong to the New York and Harlem Railroad.

1865, this bank received charter number 1304 as the Farmers and Drovers National Bank of Somers. It issued first and second charter notes until it was absorbed in 1896 by the Mount Kisco National Bank.)

Nothing remains today of Whitlockville. In 1893 the entire town was relocated and absorbed by the neighboring town of Katonah when the Croton and Cross Rivers were dammed and flooded to create a reservoir for New York City's water supply. The name survives in Katonah in a section of Whitlockville Road, originally built to access the now-submerged family sawmill and gristmill.

Tragically, Thaddeus died of typhoid fever on October 24, 1876. A very popular man, the funeral procession of carriages

from the Methodist Episcopal Church in Purdy's Station to the cemetery in Somers was over a mile in length.

Aaron Burr Whitlock died in his 81st year, on March 4, 1904. The fatal bladder ailment was his first illness since boyhood. His obituary described him: "Short of stature but endowed with great strength, he was always on the move . . . For many years he was a kind of banker and paymaster for his neighbors." He was buried in Ivandell Cemetery in Somers, a few hundred yards from the Farmers and Drovers Bank building.

### References

- Biographical History of Westchester County.* (1899). Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company.
- Brewster Standard*, March 4, 1904
- Duncombe, Frances R. (1961). *Katonah*, Katonah Village Improvement Society.
- 15 Year Commemorative.* (1984). North Salem Historical Society.
- Purdy's Station Trumpet*, November 1883.
- Purdy's Station Advance*, December 1891
- Putnam County Standard*, October 27, 1876
- Scharf, J. Thomas. (1886). *History of Westchester County, New York*. Philadelphia: L.E. Preston & Co.
- Somers Historical Society. Records of deaths and burials.
- Todd, Charles Burr. (1902). *The Burr Family*. New York: Knickerbocker Press.

### About the Author

A retired IBM executive, Ron Benice collects tokens and national, colonial and obsolete currency. The second edition of his book, *Alaska Tokens*, was published by the Token and Medal Society in January 1995. A previous article on Westchester County, New York obsolete currency appeared in the November 1992 issue of *PAPER MONEY*.



The final resting place of the Whitlocks in Somers.



## The



## Starts Here A Primer for Collectors

by GENE HESSLER

**T**HE theme for the 1994 Bureau of Engraving and Printing souvenir card series was "Unfinished Masterpieces." For me, the unissued notes, or essays, some unfinished, are often more fascinating and artistically superior to the notes that were issued. I have championed these designs in *U.S. Essay, Proof and Specimen Notes*. Now, for the first time and for the cost of a movie, collectors can own uniface examples of engraved work that exist only inside the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. One unfinished masterpiece that was ultimately altered and then issued has what I think to be a fascinating story to tell.\*

Since this note was not issued as originally designed, there is only one other U.S. federal note that has a battleship as part of the design. The 1918, \$2 Federal Reserve Bank note has an engraving of the *New York* on the back; it is the work of C.M. Chalmers. This is also the subject of a souvenir card.

coupon bond. This engraving was done by Marcus W. Baldwin.

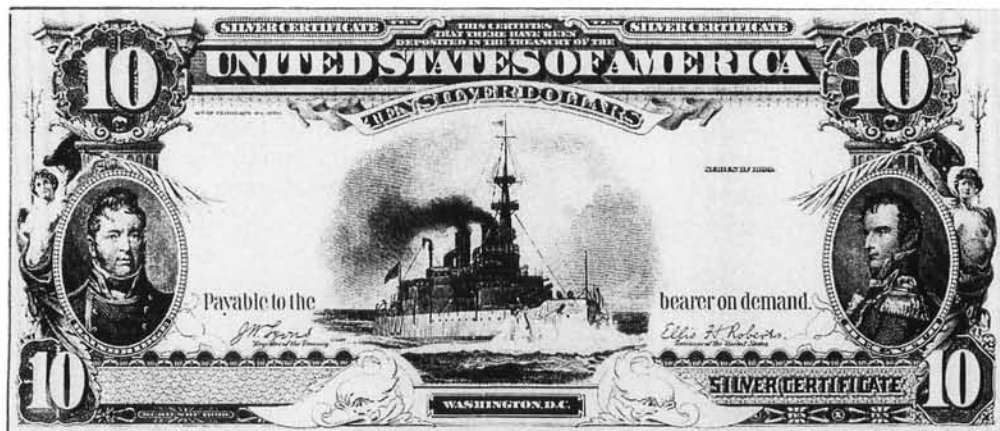
At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War Theodore Roosevelt resigned as Assistant Secretary of the Navy to organize and lead the First Regiment U.S. Volunteers or the "Rough Riders" in Cuba.

On November 3, 1900 the plate for the battleship note was completed. One month later it was decided within the Treasury Department that the new silver certificate should be changed to a needed United States note. Soon thereafter future Vice President Roosevelt returned from a camping trip with naturalist John Mar. During the time he spent in the West, Mar called Roosevelt's attention to the missing buffalo. Between 1884 and 1886 Roosevelt had hunted these animals in North Dakota. When Roosevelt returned to Washington he followed President Cleveland's policy by asking for more forest reserve. Later, as President he achieved this.

In the early years of the century there had been about 34 million American bison, or buffalo, roaming freely in our land and lower Canada. By 1889 less than 100 survived, although three or four times that many populated Yellowstone and other Western areas.

As Vice President, Roosevelt most certainly suggested that the near-extinct buffalo replace the *Massachusetts* on the new \$10 design. This would help call attention to the plight of the American bison. The big game hunter realized that certain animals needed protection. In 1905, the year the American Bison Society was organized, Theodore Roosevelt was named honorary president.

The battleship *Massachusetts* and *Pablo* were engraved by Marcus W. Baldwin. The portraits of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark replaced those of Bainbridge and Decatur; all were engraved by G.F.C. Smillie.



In 1899 a \$10 silver certificate was prepared. This design, that included portraits of U.S. naval heroes William Bainbridge and Steven Decatur, had an engraving of the battleship *Massachusetts* for the primary subject. One year earlier the battleship *Maine* was sunk in the harbor in Havana, Cuba. This event triggered the brief Spanish-American War. As a reminder of our naval strength the *Massachusetts* was selected as a symbol. For centuries governments have used coins and currency to send messages.

An engraving of the *Maine* was placed on two Spanish-American War bonds: the \$1,000 registered bond and the \$500

The souvenir card with the battleship design was issued at the 1994 ANA early spring show in New Orleans. The time limit for ordering has passed. However, souvenir card dealers should have this card for a premium above the issued price. For those who wish to order future cards from the BEP, write to: The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Public Sales Division, Room 601-11A, 14th and C Sts., Washington, DC 20228; the cost of current cards is \$6.50. The souvenir card with the altered buffalo design is available from some paper money dealers for about \$15.

\* (See The "Buffalo Bill" that beat a battleship, *PAPER MONEY*, 1973, No. 48, p. 168.)

(Copyright story reprinted by permission from *Coin World*, April 25, 1994.)

# The Autograph Of *John B. Connally*

by RAPHAEL ELLENBOGEN

Collecting autographs of the signers of our currency is a fascinating "side hobby" of syngraphics. Having the Secretary of the Treasury or the Treasurer of the United States personally affix his or her signature over the engraved facsimile on a note, becomes a treasured memento.



**J**OHN Bowden Connally, Jr. was Secretary of the Treasury from February 1971 to May 1972. Together with U.S. Treasurer Dorothy Andrews Kabis, their combined tenure was from February 8, 1971 to July 3, 1971 (a total of four months and 25 days).

Their signatures were recognized at a special ceremony on April 20, 1971 with the printing of the first notes for the Dallas Federal Reserve District. General issuing of these notes commenced about a month later. At the ceremony were: Secretary and Mrs. Connally, Mrs. Kabis, Deputy Assistant Secretary William Dicken and James Conlon, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

These notes were assigned Series 1969B. Federal Reserve notes are the mainstay of our contemporary currency, are obligations of the U.S., and are a first lien on the assets of the issuing Federal Reserve Bank, secured by a pledge of collateral equal to the face value of the note. They are issued by the 12 districts of the Federal Reserve Bank and its 24 branches. Large-size Federal Reserve notes were authorized by an act of Congress on December 23, 1913 and bear the familiar green seal. Small-size Federal Reserve notes were authorized by Congress in June 1962 and were issued during November 1963.

The illustrated note is in uncirculated condition and was issued by the Dallas, Texas district (11th, letter K). It bears serial number K00000010A, the 10th note on the first sheet, printed at the ceremony. At that time, notes were printed from a 32-subject plate, by the dry intaglio method. The new modern COPE (Currency Overprinting and Processing Equipment) was first used for the issues in this series.

Secretary Connally, a former governor of Texas from 1963 to 1969, was a son of a tenant farmer, John B. Connally, and was born on February 27, 1917 at Floresville, Texas. He attended the University of Texas at Austin where he earned his law degree in 1941. Connally joined the U.S. Naval Reserve after graduation and served on the planning staff of General Dwight D. Eisenhower. Later, he was a fighter plane director, aboard the aircraft carrier U.S.S. Essex in the Pacific, where he was awarded the Bronze Star.

He married Idanell Brill in 1940. They had two sons.

Connally returned to civilian life in 1946, and two years later managed Lyndon B. Johnson's successful bid for the U.S. Senate. He worked as Johnson's administrative assistant in 1949. Thereafter, he remained active in Texas Democratic Party politics. In early 1961, President John F. Kennedy appointed Connally Secretary of the Navy. He resigned this post in December 1961 to enter the Texas gubernatorial race, in which he defeated his Republican opponent the following year.

On November 22, 1963 Connally was riding in the presidential limousine in Dallas at the time of the assassination of John F. Kennedy and was himself seriously wounded. Connally's near-martyrdom made him a nationally known political figure and facilitated his reelection as governor of Texas in 1964.

In 1968 he headed the Texas delegation to the Democratic Party convention in Chicago, where Hubert Humphrey was nominated for President.

On December 1, 1970 Nixon appointed Connally to the prestigious Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board and days later, when David Kennedy stepped down, Nixon offered this now vacant Treasury post to Connally.

Connally was appointed to the Treasury Department while the U.S. was mired in recession. He also played a key role in U.S. foreign economic policy in 1971-2, a time of the worst monetary crisis since World War II.

During the months before he left the Treasury Department, Connally began to move toward open identification with the Republican Party. He began campaigning for Nixon in the early summer of 1972 and on August 9th announced the launching of "Democrats for Nixon," in response to the Democratic Party's nomination of Senator George McGovern.

On May 1, 1973 Connally announced that he was switching to the Republican Party, and on May 10th the White House announced that Connally would serve as a special advisor to the President, on domestic and foreign affairs, but he soon departed that post on June 20.

By this point, however, Connally was already associated with the political scandals of the Nixon Administration, which ultimately destroyed his hopes and chances to run for President in 1976.

(Continued on page 108)

# THE BLACKSTONE NATIONAL BANK of PROVIDENCE RI

by BOB COCHRAN

I've owned a note issued by the Blackstone Canal National Bank of Providence, Rhode Island for several years, and have always been intrigued by the bank's title. I assumed that the Blackstone Canal National Bank was a successor to a state-chartered bank, and that the original bank was associated with the company that built the canal. Roger Durand's *Obsolete Notes and Scrip of Rhode Island and The Providence Plantations* states that the bank was "Incorporated in 1831 as a fiscal agent for the Canal Company." That information led me to the other sources that are listed at the end of this article.

## William Blackstone and the Blackstone River

**W**ILLIAM Blackstone was an English clergyman who was the first white inhabitant of what is today's Boston and built the first house there. In 1635 he moved near to what is now Lonsdale, Rhode Island; he is known as the first settler of Rhode Island. He was somewhat of an eccentric, and in his later years he made trips to Boston riding a large white bull. The river that flows between Worcester, Massachusetts and Providence, Rhode Island was named the Blackstone River in his honor. The name "Blackstone" was given to the canal because it basically ran parallel to the river.

## The Blackstone Canal

The July 1, 1828 edition of the *Rhode Island American*, a local newspaper, carried the following story:

At about 10 o'clock in the morning, the "Lady Carrington" started from the first lock above tide water (opposite the jail) on Canal Street. A salute of artillery announced her departure, seconded by the cheers of those on board, and the shouts of hundreds of spectators who crowded the banks and surrounding eminences to witness this novel spectacle. The boat is of the largest size that can be admitted into the locks, being about seventy feet long, nineteen and a half feet wide, and as high as will admit of a safe passage under the bridges crossing the canal. She is covered on the top, having below a cabin nearly the whole extent of the boat, conveniently and neatly arranged. Her draft, when filled with passengers, does not exceed eight or nine inches. Among the passengers were His Excellency the Governor, two of the Rhode Island Canal Commissioners, and about fifty citizens. The boat was drawn up the Canal by a tow-line attached to two horses that travelled with rapidity on the straight levels (of which there are some very beautiful ones before you come to the Blackstone River). She might be conveyed with ease at the rate of four or five miles per hour.



Reverend William Blackstone astride his favorite steed.

Between the water and the Albion Factory, nine granite locks, of the most substantial masonry, were passed. Just before entering Scott's Pond, a beautiful basin of deep water, there are three continuous locks, by which you ascend an elevation of twenty-four feet. The novelty of ascending and descending from the different levels was particularly gratifying to those who had never before witnessed the operation. The boat glides into a solid iron box (so to speak) in which she is enclosed by the shutting of the folding gates. The water is then admitted through wickets in the upper gates, and the boat is rapidly raised to the level she is to ascend; the upper gates are then opened and she passes on.

In descending, the lock is filled and the boat glides in on the level, and the upper gates are closed, and the water drawn from the lower gates until the water is depressed to the level below. This operation occupied, in passing up, about four minutes, and in descending about three minutes. The average height of the lock is about ten feet. There were men hired for lock tenders, whose duty was, for boats ascending, to see the lower gates opened, and after the boat glided into the lock, to close the lower gates, and draw the water from the upper level until the lock was full, and then open the upper gates and let the boat pass out upon the level; and when the boats were descending, locks were to be filled and upper gates opened so that the boat would glide in. On the 4th of July the "Lady Carrington" carried excursion parties to Scott's Pond, six miles, amid great rejoicings.

The paper then added the following amusing incident:

A Mr. Arnold, who keeps a store opposite Smith Street, in company with a Mr. Olney, was sitting on a box or railing of the Boat "Lady Carrington" and was very earnest telling a story when the Boat



struck the bank of the Canal, and overboard he went. After pulling him in all wet through, he sat down and said "as I was saying" and went on with his story as though nothing had happened.

John W. Haley, in *"The Old Stone Bank" History of Rhode Island* (Volume III), published in 1939 by the Providence Institution for Savings, wrote the following about the canal:

If you had been a resident of Providence in the early 1800s, all the foregoing would have been perfectly familiar to you, for you probably would have been one of the citizens on the "Lady Carrington" or, at least, one of the spectators on the bank or some housetop. The completion and opening of the Blackstone Canal in 1828 was a great event in Providence history and one that deserved acclaim. The year itself was doubly significant to the business interests of the town, for, before it was out, the Arcade, a pioneer building in the present business section of the city, had been finished. Yet the canal served for only twenty years and then was abandoned, while the Arcade still prospers, though encircled by modern business offices. How easily the situation might have been reversed is a story that evolves out of the story of the canal itself.

John Brown, with characteristic enterprise, began in 1796 to make the first plans for a canal from Providence to Worcester. He had the enthusiastic support of many influential citizens in both Rhode Island and Massachusetts, but, due to some legislative difficulties with the latter state, his plans never matured.

Twenty-six years passed before the subject was brought up again—this time with success. Citizens in both Worcester and Providence held meetings, discussed the need of a canal, and ended by forming commissions and engaging engineers to investigate every detail which such an enterprise would involve. Benjamin Wright, the chief engineer of the middle section of the Erie Canal, headed the party of surveyors and assayers who laid out the proposed route. The results of the survey were very encouraging. The soil was found easy to excavate. There were large ponds all along the route from which water could be obtained. The difference in elevation between tide water in Providence and Thomas Street in Worcester was found to be 45½ feet, not a great difference considering that the canal was to be 45 miles in length.

After the favorable report of the engineers, promoters of the enterprise went to work to stimulate the enthusiasm of the people with a view to raising the necessary money for the project. The estimated expense was \$323,319, and the sum set to be raised was \$400,000. Here a first great mistake was made. So successfully did the promoters present the canal proposition that they could have raised \$1,000,000 as easily as the \$400,000 they asked for. Later on, when the actual cost of the canal proved to be \$750,000, and they needed more money, the public had lost its faith in the enterprise and was unresponsive. It was a marked contrast to the mad scrambling for stock when the Blackstone Canal Company was first formed. Then, people in Providence bought all that was offered and hurried to Worcester to buy up any more shares that might have been left over.

Excavation of the canal was begun in 1824 in Rhode Island, and two years later in Massachusetts at the Thomas Street end. This gave a lot of employment to Rhode Islanders and stimulated Providence business to a very considerable extent. About 500 men from Providence were engaged in the work at one time, and North Water Street (later called Canal Street) was transformed into a busy business center. New warehouses were

built along it with wharves facing on the canal. And general business throughout the city increased proportionately.

There were forty-nine locks in all between Worcester and Providence, all of them heavily constructed out of granite at a cost of \$4,000 each. As for the canal itself, it was 32 feet wide at the top with sloping banks that made it only 18 feet wide at the bottom. Water was kept at a depth of 3½ feet. But the canal was actually only dug nine-tenths of the way between the two towns. For the rest the engineers depended upon slack water navigation, making use of the ponds along the way. They did not figure on such things as drought in the summer and ice in the winter, and consequently the loaded canal boats frequently became stranded for days and weeks at a time for lack of navigable water. This was, of course, ruinous, both to the canal company operating the boats and to the merchants who used them for shipping goods.

As a matter of fact, the Blackstone Canal was always of more value to the public than to its stockholders. The latter received only decreasing dividends from the start of the project, but the former had the advantages resulting from the reservoirs which had been built along the route to hold back spring flood water in the ponds. More water flowed in the Blackstone River and there was enough increased hydraulic power to encourage the building of many manufacturing plants along the canal.

The final trouble that involved the canal came in constant quarrels between the boatmen and the various mill owners over the water itself. The latter were drawing just enough water for their manufacturing to ruin the boatmen's business, and there was many a near-riot over the matter. Mill owners even went so far as to tip loads of rocks into the locks so that the barges could not pass through and the boatmen threatened to set fire to the mills. All this trouble might have been avoided had enough money been raised in the first place so that the canal company could have controlled all the water rights.

But matters went from bad to worse, and in 1848 the last toll was collected on barges. Before that time portions of the canal had been closed to passage. Providence auctioned off the boat-house terminal, and following year the locks and land as far as Woonsocket were sold.

Taking the place of the canal was the new railroad connecting the same two towns, and giving rise to the remark that of "the two unions between Worcester and Providence, the first was as weak as water—the last as strong as iron."

One can still (in 1939) trace the route of the old canal as it follows along Canal Street, by the American Screw Company's works, and under Randall Street. Farther out in the country it becomes distinct for various intervals, disappearing entirely where it has been filled in. It was a noble experiment, one which could easily have been more fruitful in its results, and we might have seen the picturesque barges moving slowly along today through the Lower Blackstone River Valley.

\* \* \* \* \*

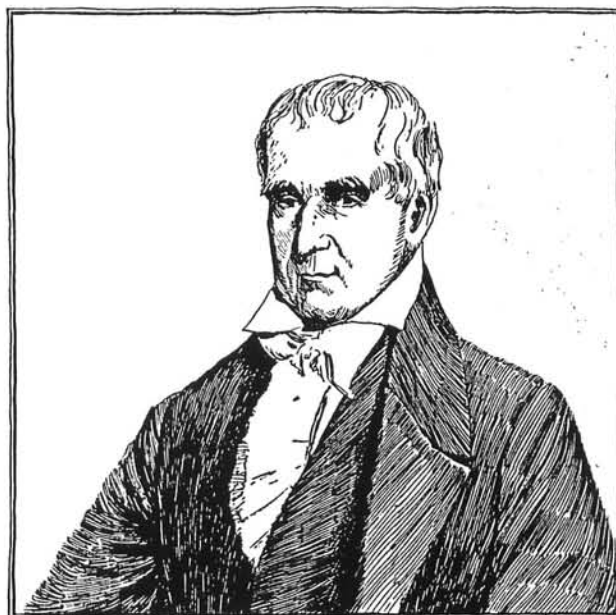
The organizers of the Blackstone Canal included some of the most prominent businessmen in Providence. Among them was Richard Jackson, Jr.; he was the president of the Providence Washington Insurance Company, and was selected as president of the Canal Company. Most of the directors of the Providence Washington Insurance Company were connected with the Canal Company; in 1829 the Canal Company applied to the Insurance Company for a five-year loan of \$16,000. This application passed by a single vote. Another director of both institu-

tions, Moses Brown Ives, recommended that the amount of the loan be increased to \$32,000. Richard Jackson, Jr., the president of *both* organizations, was the sole dissenting vote!

The stockholders of the Canal Company subscribed to 4,881 new shares at \$15 a share, and later to another issue of 14,275 new shares at \$10 a share. The Canal Company also tried to get the U.S. government to subscribe to \$120,000 worth of stock, but this request was refused.

### Blackstone Canal Bank

In 1830 the toll receipts for the canal were \$12,000; the investment in the canal by that time had reached \$700,000. The Canal Company realized that their future was short unless they generated new operating revenue. The directors decided that a bank would provide the financial support necessary. The financial committee of the Canal Company, Benjamin Hoppin, Thomas P. Ives and Sullivan Dorr, succeeded in obtaining a bank charter from the General Assembly, and in February 1831 the Blackstone Canal Bank was organized. The scheme was that the bank would invest \$150,000 in the Canal Company; the owners of the Canal Company stock were advised to invest in the bank, with the idea put forth that also owning bank stock



Nicholas Brown, first president of The Blackstone Canal Bank.



Early \$1 note (Durand 1095) issued by The Blackstone Canal Bank. According to Mr. Durand, the center vignette is a view of the Blackstone Canal.

would bring them double profits. Nicholas Brown, a son of John Brown who originally conceived the canal project, was elected President, and Thomas B. Fenner was elected cashier. Brown was a major benefactor of a school known as Rhode Island College, and upon his passing it was renamed Brown University in his memory.

The new financial arrangement was successful to a degree, in that it allowed the Canal Company to pay its debts, including the loan from the Providence Washington Insurance Company. The stockholders of the Canal Company received a one dollar dividend in 1832 and lesser amounts in 1834 and 1835. But because of the problems described earlier by Mr. Haley, the Blackstone Canal was doomed to failure. Not so the bank. Because so much of the bank's funds were being used to operate the Canal Company and retire its debt, it was continually seeking financial support, including that of the State of Rhode Island. The bank's directors decided that it might become necessary to distance themselves from the Canal Company in order to survive. On July 1, 1833 the directors of the Blackstone Canal Bank passed the following resolution:

Voted and resolved, that James D'Wolf, Nicholas Brown and John Whipple be and they are hereby authorized and empowered in be-

half of this corporation, to consider and adopt the most beneficial method of enlarging the capital stock of this Bank; and at their discretion to apply to the Honourable General Assembly for such aid in the promotion of object as in their opinion may appear most proper, so that the Bank may be relieved of the heavy loss sustained in that part of its capital invested in the stock of the Blackstone Canal Company; in such a way that the Honourable General Assembly may think proper.

On December 13 of that same year, President Brown and Secretary Thomas B. Fenner were appointed as delegates of the bank "to attend the meeting or meetings of the Blackstone Canal Company, and to act therein for and in behalf of this institution."

The Rhode Island General Assembly approved the bank's resolution. The directors voted, in September of 1834, to "divide out or dispose of that portion of the Capital Stock which consists of shares in the Capital Stock of the Blackstone Canal Company." The goal of the plan was that the bank would have none of its assets tied up in the stock of the Canal Company, and would hopefully achieve a sounder financial footing. Beginning in February 1835, everyone who owned original shares in the bank received an equal amount of shares the bank held

in the Canal Company. In this manner the bank disposed of 9,220 shares of Canal Company stock. The bank also assigned each holder of its stock an additional five shares of stock in the bank for each share currently owned. The price of these new shares was \$8.50 each, and the stockholders were given 63 days to take advantage of the offer.

The bank moved into the former offices (coincidentally owned by Nicholas Brown) of the closed branch of the Bank of the United States in Providence in 1836. In May of 1837 the Blackstone Canal Bank suspended specie payments, as did all of the other banks in town. This was due to the financial panic of that year. It was not until January of 1840 that the banks began to redeem their notes in coin.

John Carter Brown succeeded his father as president of the bank on July 27, 1841. During his presidency the bank purchased the property at 20 Market Square and erected a building it would occupy for over one hundred years. Tully D. Bowen succeeded John Carter Brown as president in August of 1850, and guided the bank until March of 1869.

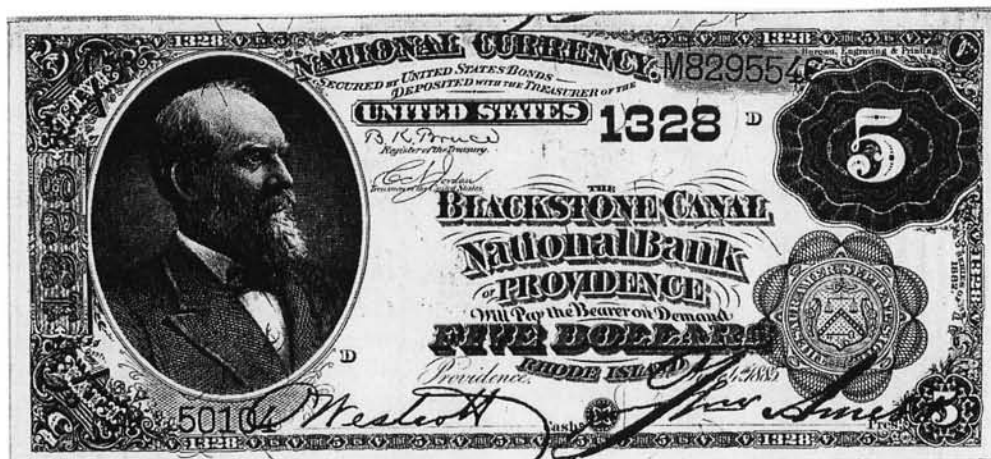
The Blackstone Canal Bank issued many beautiful obsolete notes as described and illustrated in Durand. It was obviously a very stable and successful bank; an issue dated in 1863 has a vignette of General Ambrose P. Burnside, who was from Providence. Also attesting to the stability of the bank are the several counterfeits of notes issued by the bank, and, more importantly, the number of notes which were altered to the Black-

stone Canal Bank. These notes are fully described by Durand. Two in particular that are interesting to me are (1) a \$1 note (Durand 1095, page 112) dated 1841, which has a view of the Blackstone Canal itself, and (2) a note issued by the Stillwater Canal Bank of Orono, Maine (Durand 1113, page 114); when it was altered to the Blackstone Canal Bank, the "d" was mistakenly placed backwards, so the location reads "Providence." All of the obsolete notes issued by the Blackstone Canal Bank are rare.

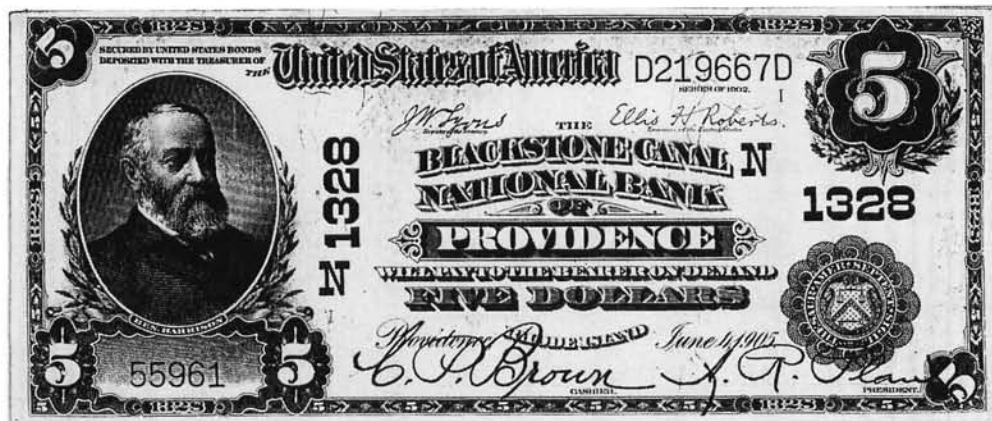
#### The Blackstone Canal National Bank of Providence

The bank was reorganized as The Blackstone Canal Bank of Providence on May 17, 1865, after it was granted charter 1328 by the Comptroller of the Currency. In March of 1869 J. Halsey DeWolf was elected president of the bank. He was followed in office by General William Ames. Ames was a student at Brown University when the Civil War began, and he left school to enlist in the Union Army. He served throughout the war, and rose from the rank of Second Lieutenant to Brevet Brigadier General. General Ames served as president of the bank until his death in 1914. Frank W. Matteson succeeded Ames, and served until October 1916. Albert R. Plant followed Matteson, and was the last president of the Blackstone Canal National Bank.

The national currency issues of the Blackstone Canal Bank began with First Charter Original Series notes and spanned all four charter periods, including 1929 Type 2 small-size notes.



Series 1882 \$5 Brown Back issued by The Blackstone Canal National Bank. Oren Westcott, cashier and William Ames, president.



Series 1902 \$5 Plain Back issued by The Blackstone Canal National Bank. Charles P. Brown, cashier and Albert R. Plant, president.





1929 Type 2 \$5 note issued by The Blackstone Canal National Bank. Delos A. Howland, cashier and Albert R. Plant, president. (Illustration courtesy of Steven K. Whitfield.)

Many high quality notes of the bank are known (including uncut sheets of 1929 notes), and are available to collectors at reasonable prices.

### Merger with the Providence National Bank

In 1945, Albert Plant was serving as only the sixth president in the bank's 114-year history. He recommended to the directors that the Blackstone Canal National Bank be merged with the Providence National Bank, and his recommendation was accepted. Providence National Bank was a successor to the fifth bank chartered in the United States, and traced its roots back to 1791.

The Providence National Bank merged with the Union Trust Company of Providence in 1951; the resulting corporation was titled "Providence Union National Bank and Trust Company," but it was later shortened to "Providence Union National Bank." In 1954 the Providence Union National Bank merged with the Industrial Trust Company (also of Providence), and the corporation became the Industrial National Bank. Sometime between 1966 and 1980 the bank adopted its present name, Fleet National Bank.

In 1966 Providence National Bank laid claim to holding the second oldest continuous charter of any bank in North America, the oldest being the Bank of New York which was founded in 1784. First Pennsylvania Bank in Philadelphia can trace its roots back to the original Bank of North America chartered in 1781, but it is not a successor to the original bank. So the memory of the Blackstone Canal and the Blackstone Canal Bank survives in the nation's second-oldest continuous banking institution.

### Chronology of Presidents and Cashiers

#### Blackstone Canal Bank

President	Cashier
Nicholas Brown (1831-1841)	Thomas B. Fenner (1831-1845)
John Carter Brown (1841-1850)	Daniel W. Vaughan (1845-1853)
Tully D. Bowen (1850-1869)	John Luther (1853-1876)

#### Blackstone Canal National Bank

President	Cashier
Tully D. Bowen (1865-1869)	John Luther (1865-1876)
J. Halsey DeWolf (1869-1876)	Oren Westcott (1877-1909)
William Ames (1876-1914)	Albert R. Plant (1909-1916)
Frank W. Matteson (1914-1916)	Charles P. Brown (1916-1930)
Albert R. Plant (1916-1945)	D.A. Howland (1930-1945)

### SOURCES:

- Durand, R. (1981). *Obsolete Notes and Scrip of Rhode Island and The Providence Plantations*. Roger H. Durand, in cooperation with the Society of Paper Money Collectors, Inc.
- Haley, J.W. (1939). "The Old Stone Bank" *History of Rhode Island*. Volume III. Providence Institution for Savings.
- Hedges, J.B. (1952). *The Browns of Providence Plantations*. Harvard University Press.
- Hickman, J. & D. Oakes (1982). *Standard Catalog of National Bank Notes*. Krause Publications.
- Weston, F. (1966). *The Passing Years 1791 to 1966*. Industrial National Bank of Rhode Island.
- The Hundredth Milestone*. (1931). Blackstone Canal National Bank of Providence, Rhode Island.

My sincere thanks to Roger Durand for his assistance in the preparation of this article and for permission to use illustrations from his book; and to Steven Whitfield, for graciously furnishing me with a photocopy of *The Hundredth Milestone* and the photocopies of several notes which accompany this article.

### AUTOGRAPH (Continued from page 103)

On July 28, 1974 the Watergate grand jury indicted Connally on five counts of accepting a bribe, conspiring to obstruct justice and committing perjury, in connection with his acceptance of \$10,000 in two cash payments from dairy lobbyists in 1971. He entered a not-guilty plea and in 1975 was acquitted.

Within weeks of his acquittal, Connally plunged back into Republican Party politics. President Gerald Ford had deemed it acceptable to pay a private visit to Connally even before his acquittal. Connally resumed his legal practice and business activities and remained active in Republican Party politics throughout the late 1970s.

His business ventures covered a large range of endeavors, including oil, oilfield services, radio and television, carbon, ranches, insurance and the New York Central Railroad. He was Senior Partner of Vinson, Elkins, a Houston law firm. He was also involved in the Patten Corp., Kaiser Tech., and served as Special Counsel: Board of Directors and Executive Committee of American General Companies. He was Director of several banks, and sat on the Board of numerous large corporations.

Connally filed for bankruptcy in 1987 and was forced to sell most of his assets, including his ranch, home and personal belongings.

A long and distinguished career as a politician and businessman ended in personal tragedy.

### Bibliography

- Friedberg, R. (1989). *Paper money of the United States*. New York: Coin and Currency Institute.
- Hessler, G. (1992). *The comprehensive catalog of U.S. paper money*. Port Clinton, OH: BNR Press.
- International who's who*. (1989-90). Chicago, IL: Marquis.
- Oakes, D. & J. Schwartz. (1994). *Standard guide to small-size U.S. paper money*. Iola, WI: Krause Pub.
- Shafer, N. (1979). *Modern United States currency*. Racine, WI: Western Pub. Co.
- Schoenbaum, E. *Political profiles—the Nixon/Ford years*.

# Catalog of Enveloped Postage

by MILTON R. FRIEDBERG

(Continued from No. 175, page 27)

Catalog Number 175  
Paper WHITE  
Ink BLUE  
Commentary U.S./POSTAGE STAMPS  
Advertising Message NONE  
Numerical Value 25  
Word Value cts.  
Value Message **25 cts.**  
Flap Printed NO  
Pedigree RW X-SEEMAN LOT 1353

Catalog Number 176  
Paper VIOLET  
Ink BLACK  
Commentary U.S. POSTAGE STAMPS.  
Numerical Value 25  
Word Value Cts.  
Value Message **25 . . . . . Cts.**  
Flap Printed NO  
Pedigree MRF

Catalog Number 177  
Paper Lt.LAVENDER 84×46mm  
Ink BLUE  
Commentary U.S. POSTAGE STAMPS  
Numerical Value 20  
Value Message **20 CENTS**  
Flap Printed MISSING  
Pedigree MRF X-MOREAU (MISSING FLAP AND BACK)

Catalog Number 178  
Paper APPROX 92×53 mm  
Ink ?  
Commentary U.S. POSTAGE STAMPS  
Numerical Value 25  
Value Message **25 CENTS**  
Flap Printed MISSING FLAP AND BACK  
Pedigree KRAUSE 155-25 X-COLE

Catalog Number 179  
Paper LEMON 71×35mm.  
Ink BLACK  
Commentary U.S. POSTAGE STAMPS  
Numerical Value 25  
Value Message **25 CTS.**  
Flap Printed MISSING  
Pedigree DKH X-MOREAU

Catalog Number 180  
Paper MANILLA 70(73)×40(43)mm.  
Ink BLACK  
Commentary U.S. POSTAGE STAMPS  
Numerical Value 25  
Value Message **25 Cents.**  
Flap Printed MISSING  
Pedigree MRF-XWL X-MOREAU

Catalog Number 181  
Paper WHITE 69×37mm  
Ink BLUE  
Commentary U.S. POSTAGE STAMPS  
Numerical Value 25  
Value Message **25 cts.**  
Flap Printed MISSING  
Pedigree MTG X-MOREAU (BACK AND FLAP MISSING)

Catalog Number 182  
Paper BRIGHT YELLOW 73×35mm  
Ink BLACK  
Commentary U.S. POSTAGE STAMPS  
Numerical Value 50  
Value Message **50 Cents.**  
Flap Printed MISSING  
Pedigree MRF-XWL X-MOREAU (BACK AND FLAP MISSING)

Catalog Number 183  
Paper LIGHT BLUE 71×35mm  
Ink BLACK  
Commentary U.S. POSTAGE STAMPS  
Numerical Value 50  
Value Message **50**  
Flap Printed MISSING  
Pedigree DKH X-MOREAU (BACK AND FLAP MISSING)

Catalog Number 184  
Paper WHITE  
Ink BLUE  
Commentary U.S. POSTAGE STAMPS.  
Numerical Value 30  
Word Value CTS.  
Value Message **30 CTS.**  
Flap Printed YES  
Flap Message 30  
Pedigree RW X-SEEMAN LOT 1353

Catalog Number 185  
Paper WHITE 61×32mm  
Ink BLACK  
Commentary U.S./Postage Stamps (FLOWING SCRIPT)  
Numerical Value 30  
Word Value cts.  
Value Message **30 cts.**  
Flap Printed MISSING  
Pedigree RW X-MOREAU (BACK AND FLAP MISSING)

(To be continued)

# Confederate Green Goods: TWO CASES

by FORREST W. DANIEL

The green goods swindle operated by Edwin J. Davis and Charles Jacobs was a strictly penny-ante operation compared to some; and their one security precaution, and alias, was their immediate downfall. Of course, they would have been caught eventually because they violated almost every rule of the professional green goods operator.

**D**AVIS and Jacobs were arrested in St. Paul, Minnesota, on July 17, 1894, charged by postal authorities with dealing in green goods and using the mails to carry on the business from the back room of a little cigar store at 56 East Fifth Street. They operated openly by advertising in national newspapers using the name John Ross and received their mail at the store. The suspicions of Letter Carrier George Exely were aroused, especially when he delivered registered letters addressed to John Ross. Ross was never at the cigar store to receive the mail so Davis or Jacobs signed for it. The carrier could tell there was money in some of the letters so he called it to the attention of Postmaster Henry A. Castle.

Castle, with permission of the post office department, put a stop on all mail addressed to John Ross and it began to accumulate at the post office. No one called for the mail so a notice was sent to the cigar store that Ross should come to the post office and identify himself. He never did. When Deputy U.S. Marshal Ed Brown and Detectives McGuiggen and Meyerding arrested the young men it was claimed they were about to leave the city but were late in their preparations.

A preliminary hearing was held before United States Commissioner Ambrose Tighe a week later and Davis and Jacobs were charged with using the mails for fraudulent purposes. They were defended by Attorneys Ben Davis, uncle of Edwin Davis, and McHugh. After the government presented its case, the defense asked for a dismissal on the ground that no case had been made. Commissioner Tighe, too, saw a lack of proof and gave the district attorney another day to build a case.

To bolster their case the prosecution produced Wilson S. Tuttle who was engaged in the insurance and loan business; he said Davis readily admitted he was in the green goods business. Tuttle said he met Davis frequently while trying to collect a \$129 note owed to George T. Davies, an associate of Tuttle. Tuttle testified that when the Ross mail was withheld, Davis asked him to go to the post office and get the postmaster to release the mail; and if he did, Davis could pay \$50 on the note and \$10 a week thereafter from money that would be in the mail. He added that in another conversation, near the post office, with Davis, Jacobs and Attorney A.B. Davis (his questioner), he was again asked to get the mail released in return for

the promise of a note for the amount owed; but the mail had to come first.

Under cross examination by Defense Attorney McHugh Tuttle admitted he had worked up the case against the defendants because he couldn't collect the note. Postal Inspector James D. Wood testified the information that Davis and Jacobs were about to leave town came from Tuttle. The defense again called for a dismissal of the charges. Commissioner Tighe still doubted the government had made a solid case: he said the men were not charged with being in the green goods business but only that they had deposited mail in the post office and taken mail from it. Again he gave additional time for the prosecution to build a case.

---

***The circular contained information where and how counterfeit money "green articles', 'bills', 'paper goods', 'spurious treasury notes', and other spurious articles' could be obtained . . .***

---

On July 26 Assistant District Attorney John E. Stryker moved the original charge be dismissed and that Davis and Jacobs be re-arrested on a specific charge with a complaint sworn out against them. The new complaint stated that on April 27, Davis and Jacobs, using the name John Ross, sent a letter and circular to Joseph Wieseler of Rhinelander, Wisconsin. The circular contained information where and how counterfeit money "green articles', 'bills', 'paper goods', 'spurious treasury notes', and other spurious articles" could be obtained, and on May 5th they took from the post office a registered letter containing \$5 which had been mailed by Wieseler.

The defendants and their attorneys were surprised at the turn of events. Davis and Jacobs were arraigned immediately, pled not guilty, and bond was set at \$500 each. Attorney Davis offered bail, but Assistant DA Stryker insisted on two sureties and the defendants spent the night in jail.

Here the story splits into two versions. According to the *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, July 31, 1894:

... The charge brought by the government does not allege the men have been guilty of issuing counterfeit United States money, but that they have been counterfeiting rare Confederate money. The "John Ross," alias Davis and Jacobs, the government claims, advertised by means of private circulars, much like the regulation "green goods" circular in appearance, that he would sell for \$5, \$100 worth of genuine Confederate money, in bills of the denominations of \$100, \$50, \$20, \$10, \$5, \$2 and \$1. In its complaint the government



claims these bills, forwarded to patrons through the mails, were not genuine Confederate money, but were printed in St. Paul; that they were reproduced here from the originals, and therefore were counterfeits of the Confederate money, and that in disposing of them as genuine Confederate money Davis and Jacobs, under the alias of Ross, were perpetrating a fraud which they were carrying on by means of the United States mails.

And that since the previous October had received, in the name of John Ross, 144 registered letters containing not less than \$700. But that is not the story found in the transcript of the hearing. The words "Confederate" and "counterfeit" never appear together in the photocopies of the information or testimony received from the Federal Court archives.

In the information and arrest warrant Davis and Jacobs are charged with a scheme to "... distribute, supply and furnish for unlawful use counterfeit and spurious bank notes, paper money, obligations and securities of the United States, ..." It was a standard green goods charge.

The witness identified himself as Joseph Wieseler of Rhinelander, Wisconsin, and was questioned by Assistant DA Stryker. Wieseler said he entered into correspondence with John Ross through an advertisement in a newspaper, but he did not remember what paper it was. Asked about the nature of the advertisement he said, "I think it was something about money. I wrote to him and told him to send terms and samples." In return he got terms, but no samples.

Wieseler was shown a circular and asked if it was the one from which he got the terms. He would not swear it was the circular he received but it was one just like it. The circular was entered in evidence but it does not survive in the case file. Wieseler sent five dollars to John Ross in St. Paul; he said the address was on the envelope—it was not on the circular. "Q. After you sent that letter containing the Five Dollars, what did you receive? A. I received just what I ordered, green backs." Asked if he had the bills with him, he said, "Some of them." The children destroyed the others. The bill presented in evidence is not in the file.

Next an envelope dated April 27 was shown; Wieseler did not know if it was the one the bills or the circular came in, but he said it came through the post office. Entered in evidence.

Under cross examination the witness said he knew the circular he received was the one entered in evidence because the price list was on both; and identified the envelope only by the words at the top. In addition to the bill entered in evidence he received a \$100, \$20, \$10, \$5, \$2 and \$1 bills. Postal records in St. Paul showed that the registered letter sent by Wieseler to John Ross was mailed in Rhinelander on April 19 and signed for by E.J. Davis on April 21. Postmaster DeWitt S. Johnson of Rhinelander confirmed the dates from his records.

Attorney Benn Davis moved to strike the testimony of witnesses Tuttle and Davies, testimony of conversations, and of mailing and receipt of mail. Especially, he protested the use in evidence of an envelope dated April 21 to prove Davis's May 5 receipt of Wieseler's order, the date specifically charged in the warrant. Even the April 21 date was six days earlier than the first contact of the parties alleged in the complaint. Commissioner Tighe denied all his motions to dismiss for lack of evidence to match the exact charges made in the complaint so Davis advised his clients not to put up any defense. They were held to the January term of federal court in bond of \$1000 each. Bail

was provided by Benn Davis and Edward J. Darragh, Democratic candidate for Congress.

Edwin J. Davis was arrested January 11 on a bench warrant and the case took on a new perspective and other twists. Charles Jacobs had skipped the country. Attorney Darragh told reporters Jacobs was in Brussels, Belgium, with his parents and would return to stand trial, but his bail was forfeited. Davis stood trial charged by the grand jury on three charges. First: that he and Jacobs devised a scheme to obtain money from divers persons through the post office "by what is commonly called the counterfeit money fraud, and by dealing and pretending to deal in what is commonly called 'green articles,' 'bills,' 'paper Goods' 'spurious treasury notes,' 'United States goods,' ..."; that the text of their advertisement in the *Police Gazette* and other newspapers was: "MONEY. Send 2 cents for particulars. John Ross. 53 E. 5th St., St. Paul, Minn."; and that when they received an order they sent "worthless confederate paper money" with intent fraudulently to obtain genuine money; and that on April 12, 1894, sent a "certain packet, letter and writing directed to Mr. Joseph Wieseler, Rhinelander, Wisconsin." The second charge is essentially the same text except that on April 21 Davis and Jacobs received a "letter and packet" from Jacob Wieseler. The third charge covers the packet sent by Davis and Jacobs to Wieseler on April 27.

This indictment mentions "worthless confederate paper money," but does not say that it was counterfeit as the newspaper reported from the hearing earlier. Reporters for both the *Pioneer Press* and *Dispatch* newspapers may have confused the issue of "worthless Confederate" with counterfeit, thus muddling the facts of the story. But their stories are so detailed it is difficult to believe the subject of counterfeit Confederate money did not arise in the court room—officially or otherwise. Davis was held in jail.

According to the *Pioneer Press*, their attorneys said the pair had no connection with mail matter sent "to a wood and coal office on East Fifth Street." (What happened to the cigar store?) It added that Davis and Jacobs had a business on East Sixth Street where they dealt in curios, especially Confederate money; and their circulars reportedly offered genuine Confederate money for sale, but they substituted spurious scrip, hence the fraud was carried on through the mails. These details are at odds with earlier reporting and court records, but they do place the men in the business of dealing in Confederate currency.

Davis and Jacobs were said to have sent their clientele seven counterfeit Confederate notes from \$1 to \$100 denominations for \$5 of United States money. *Scott's Standard Catalogues. No. 2. Paper Money 1894.* advertised similar sets for less than \$2. Counterfeiting notes which retailed for fifty cents or less seems a foolish enterprise, but the court record furnishes neither the advertising circular nor the sample \$50 note for examination to determine the reality of the case.

Davis went to trial on January 14, 1895, but there is no record of the trial in the archives. Newspapers said the trial ended with a hung jury—seven for acquittal and five for conviction—after thirty-six hours of deliberation. Davis, who had been in jail since January 11, was allowed to plead guilty on March 22 to the charge of using the mails to carry on a swindle of the green goods nature. He was fined \$200, sentenced to sixty days imprisonment in the county jail; the sentence was said to be light because Davis maintained he had been the dupe of Jacobs and

with the understanding that he "leave the country" at the end of his sentence. Since he had no money it was expected he would work out the fine with another thirty days, according to the newspaper. Two years later the *Minneapolis Journal* said Jacobs was still in Europe.

### The Second Case

Edwin J. Davis received no vocational retraining during the time he spent in Ramsey County jail; a year or so later he was charged with the same scheme in Hennepin County, Minneapolis. Complaint was made on May 7, 1897 that Davis, alias George Carr, was back at his old scheme and had netted Almer Simons, Cavalier, North Dakota, on February 25. Davis appeared before H.S. Abbott in U.S. Commissioners Court the next day; he was arraigned, pled not guilty and was held in lieu of \$2500 bail until a preliminary hearing on May 15.

At that hearing Simons said he was a farmer in North Dakota, that he took the *Police Gazette* and saw an "ad" for money; it was signed by George Carr, Minneapolis. He answered the advertisement about the 27th of February asking "how much a \$100 it was," the size of the bills and the price of \$5000 worth. "I told him a lie when I said I had been in the business for some time." About ten days later Simons received a letter saying he would get what he wanted and that it would be enclosed in an envelope in a newspaper. The price quoted in the circular was \$5 a hundred or \$250 for \$10. He sent \$5 folded in a newspaper but never received a reply; Simons's neighbor Albert Horner mailed the parcel for him. Under cross-examination Simons said he did not know what he was to get or what he intended to do with the money.

---

### ***He had been receiving mail at 251 Hennepin Avenue, but did not want his wife to know where his mail was delivered.***

---

Thos. Gallagher, Minneapolis, testified he kept a saloon at 110 3rd Street South and knew the defendant, Davis, three or four months. A man named LeBarre received his mail at the saloon; one day he brought Davis into the place and Davis said he wanted his mail delivered there. He had been receiving mail at 251 Hennepin Avenue, but did not want his wife to know where his mail was delivered. He added that the mail would be addressed to George Carr—Davis used his own name openly at the saloon. Gallagher said letters and newspapers arrived frequently, but sometimes Davis would not pick it up for a week. Under cross examination Gallagher said LeBarre worked in a gambling house at the address Davis had used earlier and that Davis received some letters from England.

Minneapolis Postmaster F.G. Holbrook testified a [wrapped news]paper addressed to George Carr containing a letter signed by Almer Simons, Cavalier, North Dakota, was turned over to Capt. D.J. Wood, postal inspector. Wood opened the letter, it contained a \$5 bill, asked for a sample, wanted to know the cost of \$5000 and said the writer had been in the business. The wrapped newspaper was an unusual cover for a green goods letter and money, and it might have fooled the authorities for

a long time if they had not been tipped off by a hoped-to-be counterfeit passer from Massachusetts.

George A. Plummer, assistant superintendent of city delivery, presented George Carr's change of address card in evidence and said he witnessed the opening of Simons's letter. Capt. Wood's evidence duplicated previous testimony.

Commissioner Abbott felt a green goods offense had been committed and directed Davis to be held in \$1500 bail to appear at the next term of federal court in Minneapolis. He was sent to jail in lieu of bail.

The grand jury indictment dated September 7 contains the essence of the preliminary hearing but adds details to the case against Davis. Victims were Charles Jackson, John Stafford, Frank Clark, J.W. Rose and R. Sharp in addition to Almer Simons. The advertisement from the *National Police Gazette* was exhibited and quoted: "MONEY. Send stamp for particulars. Geo. Carr. 251 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn." Those who responded received a circular:

Confidential:

Friend.

Yours of recent date at hand and we are glad to inform you that you have been selected as Agent to distribute our *Goods*. They come in \$5, \$10, and \$20. bills and are perfect in every respect. To our Agents only we will send sample lots so that they can see what they are getting before ordering a large quantity.

We have only two sample prices: \$5.00 for \$100, \$10. for \$250, and we will not send more than \$250 or less than \$100. in any sample order. After you have had a sample order sent you we will make arrangements to send you a large quantity on easy terms. Sample orders are sent by return, and we guarantee you safe and prompt delivery. They are sent the same way that this is.

This grand offer only holds good for ten days from the date you receive this as we shall give some one else the chance, should you not wish to be our agent, but it is not likely that you will refuse such an opportunity that comes but once in a lifetime. ORDER RIGHT AWAY. Be prompt, for we waste no time filling orders. If you cannot afford to take advantage of this great chance alone, you may take one friend in with you, in ordering, but don't do so unless you are compelled to do so. THERE IS ONLY ONE WAY TO SEND MONEY AND WE WILL NOT RECEIVE IT ANY OTHER WAY: It is this: Place money in bills in a newspaper the same way this reaches you, and ADDRESS PLAINLY. THIS WAY IS ABSOLUTELY SAFE, as we have received hundreds of dollars by this method and have not lost one order. Place a wrapper around paper the same as we have, and take care to seal firmly. We will not receive MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTERS OR EXPRESS ORDERS. Care must be taken to obey this rule. Once more urging you to be prompt and not delay we are confidently  
Your friends.

When the several persons answered the circular, Edwin J. Davis, under the "false, fictitious and assumed name of George Carr," sent them "bills theretofore issued by the Confederate States of America of various denominations to said Grand Jurors unknown . . . which said bills . . . were of no value whatsoever . . ." and that Davis took possession of the money sent "without rendering anything of value therefor." It was a fraud carried on by means of the United States post office establishment by mailing the circular to Almer Simons on February 20, 1897.

The second charge said that in reply to the letter and packet Almer Simons sent the following letter enclosing a \$5 silver certificate, series 1891:

\* \* \*

Cavalier Feb. 27 '97.

Dear Sir

Please find 5 and send me sample your stock and what you would take for 5000 as a friend and one is going to start in business.

Yours truly  
Almer Simons  
Cavalier N.Dak. Box 8

We have been in the business for sometime with a firm in [No location was cited.]

The third and similar charge said that on May 6th Davis received a letter and packet containing a \$5.00 silver certificate series 1896 from Charles Jackson, Kalispell, Montana. The letter:

Kalispell, Mont.

Mr. George Carr

Dear Sir

Yours of recent date at hand and was pleased to hear from you. Please send sample order in \$5 and \$10 bills. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,

Your friend  
Charles Jackson

\* \* \*

All of which actions are "against the peace and dignity of the United States and contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided," according to the indictment.

While the indictment was based on the testimony of Almer Simons (he was probably the victim nearest the court) the action that exposed Davis began several months earlier. Simons and the others were caught in a trap set by postal inspectors. On February 3 a man from Fitchburg, Massachusetts, began correspondence with "George Carr" in Minneapolis. The routine that followed was described in the preliminary hearing.

---

***The righteous Yankee was indignant at being swindled and, being an innocent victim, complained to the postmaster general . . .***

---

The Fitchburg man expected to receive a \$100 sample of bright new "goods" for the \$10 he sent to Carr wrapped in a newspaper. According to the *Minneapolis Journal* the bills he received under cover of a newspaper were not crisp and were "about 35 years too old to be good. They were the bills of the late confederacy." The righteous Yankee was indignant at being swindled and, being an innocent victim, complained to the postmaster general:

To the Postmaster General—Honored Sir:

There is a man in the City of Minneapolis, Minn., by the name of George Carr, 251 Hennepin avenue, who advertises in Police Gazette this way: "Money: Send stamp for particulars." I wrote him; he told me to send him \$10 done up in a newspaper and he would

send \$100 in bills. I sent him \$10; he sent me a lot of old confederate bills. I have lost my \$10. I claim that he is using the mails for a fraudulent purpose and that he has obtained hundreds of dollars by defrauding his fellow men. He wrote me he had received hundreds of dollars in newspapers. A friend of mine sent him \$10. Carr wrote him that he never received it, but if he would send him \$5 more he would send the goods. I persuaded him not. He is the meanest fellow I ever met. I hope for the sake of my fellow men that the law will be enforced. I enclose one of the bills as sample, with the ad. I remain, honored sir, yours respectfully.

The post office department turned the case over to Inspectors Wood and Thiele in Minneapolis. A stop order was placed on Carr's mail, and since the correspondence was carried on under the cover of a newspaper it was not first class and therefore liable to inspection. Names of the suckers were discovered and the newspapers sent on to Carr/Davis. Gallagher's saloon was put under casual surveillance but Carr's appearance at the saloon was so irregular it was some time before he was apprehended. Marshal Henry happened to be in the saloon "when he came in all out of breath, hurriedly borrowed a dollar from Gallagher, and ran out of the door without taking a couple of newspapers that were waiting for him." Henry ran after him, and with the postal inspectors, made the capture. Carr submitted coolly, according to the *Journal*.

The preliminary hearing was held on May 8 and Davis was committed to jail in lieu of bail. A grand jury indictment followed on September 7, but a century later there is nothing more in the federal court file: no bail bond, no arrest warrant, no trial record, no dismissal and no hint of a trail to follow. Newspapers said Edwin J. Davis, green-goods man, jumped bail and the \$1,500 bond was forfeited.

The evidence of these cases shows the post office department was determined to root out all green goods operators—anyone selling an unknown product whether counterfeit money or not. Insufficient evidence, evidence not fitting the charge and equivocal testimony did not deter prosecution for using the mails to defraud. Davis advertised *money*, he sent *money*; but because it was not the type of money the customer or the Post Office Department thought it should have been he was prosecuted.

If the Fitchburg customer's complaint was that he did not receive counterfeit money, could he not have been prosecuted for conspiracy to purchase counterfeit money? The *Minneapolis Journal* called him a "fraud," "guileless Yankee," who having been suckered, "The righteous . . . man was broken hearted and justly indignant at the way he had been swindled. He was determined that justice should overtake the man who had attempted to deceive such an innocent man as himself." His only punishment was probably the scorn of his neighbors who learned of his indiscretion in exposing himself as a possible counterfeit passer for the loss of a measly ten dollars. As for Almer Simons, who was caught as a result of the Fitchburg man's sanctimonious complaint, a nearby newspaper said he had "gained an unenviable notoriety." Perhaps they, too, had to "leave the country" as Jacobs and Davis did.

**SOURCES:**

National Archives: Federal District Court Records, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Newspapers: *St. Paul Pioneer Press*; *St. Paul Dispatch*; *Minneapolis Journal*; *The Pioneer Express*, Pembina, ND; *Sanborn (ND) Enterprise*.



# BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

## Paper Money Printer

by FLORENCE FINKEL

I became a paper money collector by serendipity, just six years ago, in my 69th year. I am what you might call a "book detective." That is, I locate out-of-print books for my customers, and along the way, I find books for myself that I like to collect. One of my collecting interests is Benjamin Franklin. I have accumulated about fifty biographies of this great American and am always interested in anything concerning his life.

ONE spring day, I read an ad in the auction page of our local newspaper which listed a piece of currency "signed by Benjamin Franklin." I knew nothing about currency collecting at that time, but the idea of having a signature of Franklin piqued my interest, and I made a few calls to local coin dealers. No one had heard of any currency signed by Franklin. I decided that it must be a forgery, but like most collectors, I am an unregenerate optimist, and I had to see that signature.

The next afternoon my husband, always eager to satisfy my whims, drove me along a treacherous, winding country road to the site of the estate auction. Of course, we discovered that the bill was not signed by Franklin, but contained the words "Printed by B. Franklin and D. Hall, 1756." In the parlance of antique dealers and auctioneers, who describe any printed mark on a piece of pottery or other object, such as "Wedgwood" or "Rookwood," as a "signed" piece, it was thus described.

Nevertheless, I was the high bidder, and I proudly carried home my first Colonial note and became an instant currency collector. But that sent me on the quest to discover more about Franklin, the printer of some Colonial paper money.

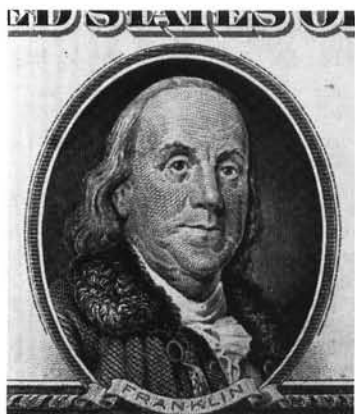
Perhaps you already know the story of how Franklin as a boy learned the printing trade, but I think it bears retelling in a paper money journal. Benjamin only had about two years of formal schooling, and when he was twelve years old, he was apprenticed to his older brother, James, who was a printer. Ben

agreed to serve until he was twenty-one, since he loved to read, and where better to find books than in a print shop? However, there was not much time for reading, and James was a hard master. Ben managed, by a ruse, to break his contract and leave Boston, and we next find him on his celebrated walk up Market Street in Philadelphia, with two loaves of bread under his arms.

Ben worked for various printers in Philadelphia, followed by a fruitless stay in England. Back to Philadelphia, he again worked for Samuel Keimer, his former employer. While he was working there, he had the opportunity to travel to Burlington, NJ, where Keimer had a contract to print some paper money. Ben designed the bills for New Jersey, built the press and cut the ornaments to decorate them. The New Jersey Assembly was pleased with his work, and he made many important friends in that colony.

Not long after that, Keimer had money problems and was forced to sell his shop. Franklin bought the unsuccessful newspaper that Keimer was printing, and with some help from a colleague, he became the owner of his own printing shop, and the editor, reporter, writer and salesman of the *Pennsylvania Gazette*. Ben initiated some unusual methods to sell his papers, and one of his first efforts was to print some speeches from the Pennsylvania Assembly, distributing them to the members without charge. In two years Benjamin Franklin became the official printer for the Colony of Pennsylvania.

At age twenty-four, this self-educated young man wrote a paper titled *A Modest Proposal into the Nature and Necessity of a Paper Currency*. His purpose, in his own words, was "to foster business generally and the economic good of the people." Its principles were probably based on the writings of Locke and Defoe. He stated that money is only a medium of exchange, and its value is based on labor. He argued that more money was needed to foster business generally and to promote commerce. The representatives in the Assembly supported his ideas and voted to order an emission of £30,000, which Ben was authorized to print. The profit he made on this contract started



This portrait was engraved by John Eissler



(Courtesy of the New York Public Library)

Ben on the road to financial security and led to contracts from New Jersey and Delaware to print their money.

Ben was an astute business man and made it a practice to set-up young journeymen printers in business, buying the equipment for them and paying one-third of the running expenses. In return, he received one-third of the net profits. He set up eight different shops in the colonies and the West Indies. In 1748 he took David Hall, his foreman, into partnership and retired from business to devote himself to science and his other interests, a rich man at the age of forty-three.

*Early Paper Money of America* by Eric P. Newman affords us the opportunity of tracing the development and history of Franklin's printing of paper money. In New Jersey, the first mention of Franklin is in 1728, when he was just twenty-two years old. This was during the time he was working for Keimer when Ben evidently did all the work for the emission. Four years later, an emission was printed by William Bradford, their competitor in Philadelphia, but just four years after that Franklin is listed as the printer, and also for the next emission in 1746. By the time of the next contract, Franklin had already retired from the printing business.

In Delaware, Franklin is listed as printer for all emissions from 1734 to 1746. Starting with 1753, after he had entered into partnership with David Hall, notes are listed with both names, Franklin and Hall, and continue thus until 1760.

It was in Pennsylvania where Franklin had the most long-lasting experience and influence. Although he printed some issues for "small change," his first major contract was on April 10, 1731. There appears to be a long hiatus when no bills were issued until August 10, 1739. In that issue, Ben introduced "nature printing" where he used impressions of leaves, and that design continued in use until 1776. The bills were printed in his name only until 1749, after he had formed the partnership with David Hall, and then both names appeared on the paper money for eighteen years, when Franklin's agreement with Hall expired. The successor partnership of Hall and Sellers then took over the printing.

As an interesting postscript, we see an emission for the Bank of North America of August 6, 1789 for small change bills, "printed by Benjamin Franklin Bache on paper furnished by Benjamin Franklin" (Newman 314). And there is Grandpop Benjamin, at age eighty-three, still keeping his influence in the currency printing and still extending his unabashed nepotism to his namesake.

I have only touched on one small aspect of Franklin's long and distinguished career, but of all his accomplishments, this is the one area in which we, as paper money collectors, should be most interested.

### SOURCE

- Cousins, M. (1952). *Ben Franklin of old Philadelphia*. Landmark Books. New York: Random House.
- Epstein, S. and B. Williams. (1952). *The real book about Benjamin Franklin*. Garden City, NY: Garden City Pub. Co.
- Fay, B. (1929). *Franklin, the apostle of modern times*. NY: Little, Brown & Co.
- Keyes, N.B. (1956). *An affectionate portrait*. NY: Hanover House.
- Life of Benjamin Franklin* (The Young America's Library). (1846). Philadelphia, PA: Lindsay & Blakiston.
- Newman, E.P. (1976). *The early paper money of America*. Racine, WI: Western Pub Co.
- Russell, Phillips. (1926). *Benjamin Franklin, the first civilized American*. NY: Brentano's.
- Smythe, J.H. (1929). *The amazing Benjamin Franklin*. NY: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

## Camp Weingarten, MO

by BOB SCHMIDT

Today it is difficult to imagine that many small communities across the U.S.A. were home to prisoners of war during World War II. Weingarten, Missouri, located in St. Genevieve County about 60 miles south of St. Louis was one site.

COMMONLY known as the *Enemy Alien Internment Camp, Weingarten Internment Camp*, or just *Camp Weingarten*, it was built in 1942 and 1943. On 6 May 1943 over 700 Italian prisoners of war from the campaigns in North Africa began arriving, and at one time the total reached 7,200.

Newspaper reports of the time quickly showed the value the prisoners were to the surrounding community. Later in May 1943, they were utilized for emergency flood control in the St. Genevieve Levee District, and later that summer, some went to Iowa to help in the detasseling of corn.

Local farmers were encouraged to request prisoner labor. Under a contractual agreement, the farmer would pay the U.S. Treasury a sum equal to each man-hour of labor required.



Camp scrip measures 53mm x 26mm. Examples of 5¢ & 10¢ are also known in the same format; all have blank backs.

The prisoners received 80 cents per eight-hour day, payable in camp scrip. This was in addition to the \$3 they received each month. Of the total amount accumulated, \$10 per month could be withdrawn, again all in camp scrip. This could be used at the canteen to buy cigarettes, confections, writing paper, etc. In addition, prisoners at Weingarten Camp were permitted to purchase one bottle of beer per day. The government credited any remaining sums to the individual's account, payable upon release.

On 8 September 1943, a scant four months after opening of the camp, the fall of Fascist Italy occurred. Shortly thereafter the 50,000 Italian POWs in the U.S. were reclassified as "co-belligerents." Though not released, they were given more freedom than the Japanese or German POWs. Other events in Europe and Asia, and the need for prisoner labor in other parts of the country, led to the demise of Camp Weingarten. In the fall of 1945 the camp was closed and dismantled. Hardly anything of Camp Weingarten remains today.

### SOURCES

- Krammer, A. (1979). *Nazi POW Camps in America*. New York: Stein and Day.
- The Farmington News*. (Various issues July 17, 1942 to July 4, 1947). Farmington, Missouri.



## Notes From All Over

Judith  
Murphy

Finally, Spring, and how welcome it is. And you will be reading this in the May/June issue so it will no doubt be Spring everywhere by then. Here in the South we sometimes think that the Northern part of the country stays frozen until about the first of May. I know we were concerned about driving, at the end of February, to the CPMX (sponsored by Krause Publications and managed most excellently by Kevin Foley) but, as it turned out, our fears were groundless; the weather was fine and the show was superb. Those of you who missed it should definitely plan to attend next year.

Of course, as you read this we will all be making plans for Memphis. Put the SPMC breakfast on your list. This event was a lot of fun last year, and it paid for itself, between the ticket sales and the Tom Bain raffle, so outrageously produced and directed by Wendell Wolka. If you wish to contribute material for the raffle, contact Wendell, and please, make our lives just a little easier, and mail your checks for your breakfast tickets to me or any other board member, in advance. Please remember: NO TICKETS WILL BE ON SALE AT THE SHOW, ADVANCE SALES ONLY (though your tickets will be delivered to you on Thursday evening). All board members are listed along with their addresses at the beginning of this magazine. Come and enjoy an hour or so of fun and fellowship and a good breakfast for only \$6. We'll be looking forward to seeing you there, on Friday morning at the convention center, before the bourse opens.

Please remember that the A.N.A. will be sending the ballots inside the *Numismatist* this year. Don't miss your chance to decide which direction that organization will take. You will have read about the candidates' forum held in Atlanta—I was there and the two candidates that I endorsed in the last issue of *PAPER MONEY* acquitted themselves admirably. I truly believe that these two people, John Wilson and J.T. Stanton, will be a factor for change in the attitudes that have sometimes prevailed in the past. There has been enough in the numismatic press lately so I need not reiterate here what the problems have been. I will say, however, that if you wish to be part of the solution it is mandatory that you VOTE! See you in Memphis. As they say here, Y'all come.

Judith

### New Board Members

Once again only four SPMC members came forward when there was a call for candidates for the SPMC Board of Governors. They are Raphael Ellenbogen, Dean Oakes, Steve Whitfield and Wendell Wolka. Secretary Bob Cochran will cast the necessary vote to legitimize the election.

The SPMC will save money by not having ballots printed and mailed. However, the SPMC would have looked better if a ballot with more than four names had been presented to the membership. In this instance participation, rather than thrift, would have been preferred. Please see "Please Read" in *PAPER MONEY* No. 164, page 73 and get involved. If the handful of members who "carry" your organization decide not to continue, who will?

## THE ANSWER MAN

(Bob Cochran)

Member D. of Kentucky writes: "I have purchased a Colonial Note,  $\frac{2}{9}$  of a Dollar, 1774 Maryland. Do you have any books on this note, or do you know of any person who can help me learn about this odd denomination— $\frac{2}{9}$  of \$1.00?"

ANSWER: Yes, and Yes. The standard reference for Continental and Colonial Currency is *The Early Paper Money of America* by Eric P. Newman. There are three editions of this wonderful work, the latest published by Krause Publications of Iola, Wisconsin, a couple of years ago. I use the 1976 edition, but the information should suffice.

As stated on Mr. D.'s note itself, the bearer of the note is entitled "to receive Bills of Exchange payable in London, or Gold and Silver, at the Rate of Four Shillings and Six-pence Sterling per Dollar . . ."

The Colonists used both the Dollar and the Pound in their monetary transactions. The Dollar was comprised of "8 Bits," and the Pound was divisible into Shillings and Pence (Cents). So the exchange rate in the English system was printed on this note, to facilitate its use. At the note's stated exchange rate,  $\frac{2}{9}$  of a Dollar was equivalent to 1 Shilling. [*The Early Paper Money of America*, by Eric P. Newman. Copyright 1976, Western Publishing Company, Racine, Wisconsin. P. 133.]

Mr. D. had another question: "I have a friend who collects (vignettes of?) Angels. We noticed an angel on the \$5 Educational note, but I have not been able to find any reference to the angel in any of my books. Can you be of help?"

ANSWER: Yes. The standard reference that The Answer Man uses is *The Comprehensive Catalog of U.S. Paper Money*, by Gene Hessler. Of the several similar publications available, Mr. Hessler's book is the best-arranged and provides, by far, more information than do the others.

Page 125 of the 1992 (5th) Edition provides illustrations of the original painting by Walter Shirlaw used as the model for the \$5 Silver Certificates Series of 1896, popularly known as one of the "Educational Notes." Also illustrated are the face and back of the issued design.

The "angel" Mr. D. refers to is the vignette in the upper center on the back of the note. In the margin next to the illustration, Mr. Hessler states: "T.F. Morris designed the back; the female head, which greatly resembles the designer's wife, was engraved by G.F.C. Smillie." Obviously, Mr. Hessler traced down a reference to the similarity of the image of the "angel" to Mrs. Morris. [*The Comprehensive Catalog of U.S. Paper Money* (Fifth Edition), by Gene Hessler. Copyright 1992, BNR Press, Port Clinton, Ohio. P. 125].

If anyone would like to read about a woman who appeared on U.S. currency, but who was definitely NOT an "angel," please see the article by Gene Hessler in *PAPER MONEY*, November/December 1991, pp. 188–191.

### PLEASE READ

See Notes From All Over, on this page, for information regarding the SPMC breakfast in Memphis.



## RARE CURRENCY COLLECTION TO COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG

Mr. Joseph Lasser of New York has enhanced Colonial Williamsburg's holdings of primary research materials by donating his colonial and Continental Currency notes, which are among the largest privately owned holdings.

"This is one of the most extensive collections of colonial currency in this country," said John Caramia, Colonial Williamsburg's assistant director of historic trades. "It is an excellent study collection that adds another aspect of learning about 18th-century Virginia and other colonies. It has a great deal of educational value."

"I've wanted the collection to be used as a research and teaching resource, not only for exhibition," Lasser explained. "I believe Colonial Williamsburg is the best place for the collection because it will be used as extensively as possible in the future and will not be restricted to limited purposes."

## ANA To Offer U.S. Paper Money Course at 1995 Summer Seminar

For the first time at its annual summer seminar, the American Numismatic Association will offer a course on U.S. Paper Money at ANA headquarters in Colorado Springs, July 8-14, 1995.

The course instructors will be author and *PAPER MONEY* editor Gene Hessler and Maryland currency dealer and paper money expert Mark Hotz. The course will cover all areas of federal currency: large- and small-size. There will be special emphasis on national currency due to the large variety of notes and the many interesting collecting aspects of this fascinating category.

Grading, market conditions and investment tips will be covered. In addition, the designs and the engravers who created the notes will be discussed. The course will offer unique insight into the history of our federal currency that only an interactive course such as this can offer.

Besides slide presentations, students will have the opportunity to examine the fantastic Bebee collection at the ANA Museum. If time permits, U.S. obsolete and Confederate currency will also be discussed.

The summer seminar takes place on the campus of Colorado College, next to the ANA. The tuition of \$399 covers the course fee, accommodations at Colorado College and three daily meals. Optional attractions include trips to Pikes Peak and Cripple Creek. A graduation ceremony and banquet complete the five days.

For a detailed brochure write to: ANA Education Dept., 818 North Cascade Avenue, Colorado Springs, CO 80903-3279 or call (719) 632-2646 or FAX (719) 634-4085.

**CONSIDER**  
donating a subscription of  
*PAPER MONEY* to your  
college alma mater, local  
historical society or library.

## NEW LOCAL CURRENCY

The Valley Trade Connection in Greenfield, MA has joined Boulder, CO, Ithaca, NY, Santa Fe, NM and Halifax, Nova Scotia to issue local currency. Valley Dollars, in denominations of \$1, \$5, \$10 and \$20 are accepted by over 100 participating merchants. They circulate on a par with U.S. dollars. "The government even encourages local currencies to add vitality to local economies" (*Hampshire Gazette*, 6 March 1995).



These multi-colored scrip notes, each with a different back design, are being offered to collectors in the form of specimen sheets of four notes: one of each denomination. The sheets are mailed with a protective insert. Interested collectors should send \$12.50 plus \$2.50 (for shipping and handling) to: Valley Trade Connections, c/o Franklin County Community Development Corp., 324 Wells St., Greenfield, MA 01301-1628.

## Discovery Note



A Russo-Asiatic Bank \$1 note issued in Hankow with an unrecorded overprint on a Russo-Chinese note from Tientsin, discovered in a Los Angeles book store by Andy Lustig, was announced and shown to the public by Ron Gillio at the Singapore International Coin Convention in February. This rarity and about 200 other notes, including a 10 yuan PS255, \$10 PS2938 and 30 coppers PS597A were in the pages of a book of essays written by and that once belonged to Chinese coin and currency specialist, cataloger and author Eduard Kann. (Donn Pearlman Productions)

## SPMC Annual Awards

The 1994 SPMC Awards will be presented at the International Paper Money Show in Memphis, Tennessee, in June 1994, as follows:

1. *Nathan Gold Memorial Award*. Established and formerly (1961–1970) presented by *Numismatic News*, now by the *Bank Note Reporter*. Presented to a person who has made a concrete contribution toward the advancement of paper money collecting. Recipients, who need not be members of the SPMC, are chosen by the Awards Committee.
2. *Award of Merit*. For SPMC member (or members) who, during the previous year, rendered significant contributions to the Society which bring credit to the Society. May be awarded to the same person in different years for different contributions. Recipients to be chosen by the Awards Committee.
3. *Literary Awards*. First, second and third places. Awarded to SPMC members for articles published originally in *Paper Money* during the calendar year preceding the annual meeting of the Society.
  - A. An Awards Committee member is not eligible for these awards if voted on while he is on the committee.
  - B. Serial articles are to be considered in the year of conclusion, except in case the article is a continuation of a related series on different subjects; these to be considered as separate articles.
  - C. Suggested operating procedures: The Awards Committee chairman will supply each committee member with a copy of the guidelines for making awards. Using the grading factors and scoring points which follow, each member will make his

selection of the five best articles published in the preceding year, listing them in order of preference. The lists will be tabulated by the chairman and the winners chosen. A second ballot will be used to break any ties.

### D. Grading factors and scoring points:

- a. Readability and interest—Is the article interestingly written? (20 points) Is it understandable to someone who is not a specialist in the field? (10 points) Would you study the article rather than just scan through it? (10 points)
- b. Numismatic information covered—In your opinion, will the article be used by future students as a reference source? (20 points) Has the author documented and cross referenced his source material? Give credit for original research and depth of study. (20 points) Is the subject a new one, not previously researched, or a rehash? If it presents a new slant on an old subject, give proper credit. (20 points)

*The Dr. Glenn Jackson Memorial Award* will be presented, if someone qualifies. This award, open to any author in any numismatic publication, is for an outstanding article about bank note essays, proofs, specimens and the engravers who created them. This award, when presented, consists of a certificate, which includes an engraving by American Bank Note Co.

*The Julian Blanchard Memorial Exhibit Award* will be awarded for the outstanding exhibit of bank note essays, proofs and specimens, including the possible relationship to stamps.

*The SPMC Best of Show Award* is given for an outstanding exhibit on any paper money-related subject.

## BUYING

Obsolete—Confederate  
Continental—Colonial  
19th Century Stocks-Bonds  
Small or Large Collections  
Send List or Ship

## AND

(305) 853-0105  
SPMC

## SELLING

**STOCKS & BONDS**  
**Large Price List**  
Over 200 Different  
Mostly 19th Century  
Railroads, Mining, etc.

**Richard T. Hooper, Jr.** P.O. Box 3116, Key Largo, FL 33037

### In Memoriam

Long-time member Harold E. Helm (3596) of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, passed away on December 19, 1994. He was 67.

According to *The Numismatist*, he was a collector and numismatic author who specialized in Oshkosh, Wisconsin tokens and memorabilia. Mr. Helm also enjoyed tracing genealogies. He was a former president of the Numismatists of Wisconsin, as well as serving on the board of NOW; he was a member of the Oshkosh Coin Club and the Central States Numismatic Society. Mr. Helm earned several awards from the Wisconsin Numismatic Writers Association.

*More Cash for your Cash*

### WISCONSIN NATIONAL BANK NOTES WANTED

C. Keith Edison  
P.O. Box 26

Mondovi, Wisconsin 54755-0026

(715) 926-5001 FAX (715) 926-5043



"A Distinguished Member of the Humane Society"



7th Book in a Series

**ABOUT  
VIGNETTES**  
by Roger H. Durand

Many of the great works of art were named by the artists who created them or the people who commissioned them. Several vignettes that were used on Obsolete Bank Notes & scrip were also named by the engravers who created them. In fact, several vignettes were taken from the paintings of artists such as Sir Edwin Landseer, F.O.C. Darley, and many others equally as famous. This book records and illustrates the named engravers that appear on notes and scrip, the engravers & the artist who painted the original painting when known. A refund if you are not satisfied for any reason.

**\$22.95 pp**

Order from your favorite dealer or from the author:

**ROGER H. DURAND** P.O. Box 186  
Rehoboth, MA 02769

# money mart

Paper Money will accept classified advertising from members only on a basis of 15¢ per word, with a minimum charge of \$3.75. The primary purpose of the ads is to assist members in exchanging, buying, selling, or locating specialized material and disposing of duplicates. Copy must be non-commercial in nature. Copy must be legibly printed or typed, accompanied by prepayment made payable to the Society of Paper Money Collectors, and reach the Editor, Gene Hessler, P.O. Box 8147, St. Louis, MO 63156 by the first of the month preceding the month of issue (i.e. Dec. 1 for Jan./Feb. issue). Word count: Name and address will count as five words. All other words and abbreviations, figure combinations and initials count as separate. No check copies. 10% discount for four or more insertions of the same copy. Sample ad and word count.

**WANTED: CONFEDERATE FACSIMILES** by Upham for cash or trade for FRN block letters, \$1 SC, U.S. obsolete. John W. Member, 000 Last St., New York, N.Y. 10015.

(22 words: \$2: SC: U.S.: FRN counted as one word each)

**OLD STOCK CERTIFICATES!** Catalog plus 3 beautiful certificates \$4.95. Also buy! Ken Prag, Box 531PM, Burlingame, Calif. 94011. Phone (415) 566-6400. (182)

**OHIO NATIONALS WANTED.** Send list of any you have. Also want Lowell, Tyler, Ryan, Jordan, O'Neill. Lowell Yoder, P.O.B. 444, Holland, OH 43528, 419-865-5115. (185)

**NEW JERSEY—MONMOUTH COUNTY** obsolete bank notes and scrip wanted by serious collector for research and exhibition. Seeking issues from Freehold, Monmouth Bank, Middletown Point, Howell Works, Keyport, Long Branch, and S.W. & W.A. Torrey-Manchester. Also Ocean Grove National Bank and Jersey Shore memorabilia. N.B. Buckman, P.O. Box 608, Ocean Grove, NJ 07756. 1-800-533-6163. (185)

**NEW ADDRESS FOR PERIODIC PRICE LISTS:** U.S., CSA, OBSOLETE, STOCKS, FRN, MPC, JIM, WWII, GUERRILLA, WORLD, NOT-GELD, STAMPS, FDC, COINS, CHITS. 52¢ SASE APPRECIATED. 702-753-2435. HOFFMAN, BOX 6039-S, ELKO, NEVADA 89802-6039. (180)

**WANTED: TEXAS NATIONALS**, especially Hickman-Oakes R4-6, large or small, all grades. Please send list with prices to Roger Moulton, 3707 Waltham Ct., Yardley, PA 19067. (178)

**WANTED: EDINBORO**, Penna the FNB of Edinboro Ch. #7312. Hal Blount, 535 Autumn Oak Dr., Baton Rouge, LA 70810 or 504-756-5583 after 9 p.m. or leave message. (179)

**WANTED: NEW YORK FOR PERSONAL COLLECTION.** TARRY-TOWN 364 & 2626, MOUNT VERNON 8516 & 5271, MAMARONECK 5411 & 13592, Rye, Mt. Kisco, Hastings, Croton on Hudson, Sommers, Harrison, Sing Sing, Ossining, White Plains, Irvington, Bronxville, Ardsley, Crestwood, New Rochelle, Elmsford, Scarsdale, Larchmont, Portchester, Tuckahoe, Mt. Vernon, Peekskill, Pelham, Hartsdale, Chappaqua. Send photocopy, price: Frank Levitan, 4 Crest Ave., Larchmont, N.Y. 10538-1311, 914-834-6249. (187)

**LEBANON WANTED.** Private collector pays top prices for paper money from Lebanon in any condition. Also buying worldwide paper money. Please contact: MHH, 6295 River Run Place, Orlando, FL 32807 USA. (182)

**WANTED: ORIGINAL ART** used for Bank note engravings. John Jackson, P.O. Box 4629, Warren, NJ 07059, 908-604-4841. (A)

**WHITEHALL, NEW YORK MATERIAL WANTED FOR PERSONAL COLLECTION.** Looking for any material pertaining to Whitehall, New York including nationals, obsoletes, city scrip, private scrip, advertising notes, bank histories, etc. Jeff Sullivan, P.O.B. 895, Manchester, MO 63011. (182)



# BOWERS AND MERENA

*for the Best Prices on your Paper Money!*

*Actual currency lot from a recent Bowers and Merena auction sale.*

## Rare Kirtland, Ohio \$100 Important Historical Mormon Issue



533 Kirtland, Ohio, The Kirtland Safety Society Bank, OH-245. \$100. Haxby. G-18. EF. Dated July 4, 1837. Serial: 113. Made payable to Joseph Smith. Signed by Warren Parrish as cashier and Frederick G. Williams as President. The central vignette features the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The writer Alvin E. Rust described the issues of this bank as "the first Mormon currency endeavor." **Very rare denomination.**

*Paper money has always been a specialty at Bowers and Merena.*

### **We offer:**

- Unsurpassed descriptions
- Profuse illustrations
- Extensive publicity
- Wide-ranging expertise

*We would be delighted to offer single important notes and entire collections.*

*Please call Dr. Richard A. Bagg, our Director of Auctions, at the toll-free number below. There is no obligation—just the **opportunity** to sell your paper money for the very best market price.*



# Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc.

BOX 1224 • WOLFEBORO, NH 03894 • TOLL-FREE 1-800-458-4646 • IN NH 569-5095 • FAX 603-569-5319

# SUPERB UNITED STATES CURRENCY FOR SALE



*SEND FOR FREE PRICE LIST*

## BOOKS FOR SALE

**PAPER MONEY OF THE U.S.**  
by Friedberg. 13th Edition. Hard Bound.  
\$17.50 plus \$2.50 postage. Total Price. \$20.00

**COLLECTING PAPER MONEY FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT**  
by Barry Krause.

Includes a complete history of paper money.  
Much information on U.S. and foreign paper money. Soft Cover. 255 pages.  
\$14.50 plus \$2.50 postage. Total Price. \$17.00.

**COMPREHENSIVE CATALOG OF U.S. PAPER MONEY**  
by Gene Hessler.  
5th Edition. Hard Cover. \$29.50 plus \$2.50 postage. Total Price. \$32.00.

**CONFEDERATE AND SOUTHERN STATES CURRENCY**  
by Grover Criswell Jr.  
4th Edition. Hard Cover. 415 Pages. \$29.50 plus \$2.50 postage. Total Price. \$32.00

**NATIONAL BANK NOTES**  
by Kelly.  
2nd Edition. Hard Cover.  
Lists all national bank notes by state and charter number.  
Gives amounts issued and what is still outstanding. 435 pages.  
\$31.50 plus \$2.50 postage. Total Price. \$34.00.

*Stanley Morycz*

P.O. BOX 355, DEPT. M  
ENGLEWOOD, OH 45322

513-898-0114

**Pay over "bid" for many**  
**Pay over "ask" for some**  
**Pay over Hickman-Oakes for many nationals**  
**Pay cash – no deal too large.**

All grades wanted, Good to Unc.

At 74, I can't wait.

Currency dealer over 50 years.

A.N.A. Life #103 (56 years)

P.N.G. President 1963–1964



**A.M. KAGIN**

910 Insurance Exchange Bldg.

Des Moines, IA 50309

(515) 243-7363

*Buy: Uncut Sheets – Errors – Star Notes – Checks*  
*Confederate – Obsolete – Hawaiiana – Alaskiana*  
*Early Western – Stocks – Bonds, Etc.*



# U.S. Currency Bought & Sold



**Large Size Notes**

**Small Size Notes**

**Star Notes**

**Fractionals**

**Obsoletes**

**Colonials**

**Literature**

**And More...**



**Call Or Send  
For  
Free Catalog...**



**Frank Martinelli & Co., Inc.**  
P.O. Box 19524, Johnston, RI 02919

**(800) 343-1833 Ext. 301 - (800) 672-7427 (Fax)**



## EARLY AMERICAN NUMISMATICS

\*619-273-3566

**We maintain the  
LARGEST**

**ACTIVE INVENTORY  
IN THE WORLD!**

## COLONIAL & CONTINENTAL CURRENCY

**SEND US YOUR  
WANT LISTS.  
FREE PRICE  
LISTS AVAILABLE.**

### **SPECIALIZING IN:**

- ☐ Colonial Coins
- ☐ Colonial Currency
- ☐ Rare & Choice Type Coins
- ☐ Pre-1800 Fiscal Paper
- ☐ Encased Postage Stamps

### **SERVICES:**

- ☐ Portfolio Development
- ☐ Major Show Coverage
- ☐ Auction Attendance

☐ **EARLY AMERICAN NUMISMATICS** ☐

c/o Dana Linett

☐ P.O. Box 2442 ☐ LaJolla, CA 92038 ☐  
619-273-3566

Members: Life ANA, CSNA-EAC, SPMC, FUN, ANACS

# W H Y N O T ?

### **Why not a NEW Rarity Scale That More Accurately Denotes TRUE Rarity?**

The scale I champion includes ONLY single notes to give collectors true rarity. Notes from CUT SHEETS would be included. UNCUT SHEETS should NOT be included, but should be LISTED SEPARATELY. They are trophies seldom offered and are not in the average collector's budget. The notes would be included after cutting the sheets. A case in point is 13922 St. Clairsville, OH: Known 1 CIRC. NOTE & 1 UNCUT SHEET. Old Scale list 4\*S. New True Scale Listing 10S\*1 (sheet)

	RARITY ☆	0 notes
	10	1, 2 "
	9	3, 4 "
KEN McDANNEL	8	5, 6 "
	7	7, 8, 9 "
NATIONAL BANK NOTE	6	10, 11, 12 "
	5	13, 14, 15 "
RARITY SCALE	4	16 to 20 "
	3	21 to 35 "
FEB. 28, 1995	2	36 to 50 "
	1	over 50 "

I welcome your comments, criticisms and opinions. Send them in.

**1405 WEAVER ST. S.W.**

**CANTON, OH 44706**

## COLLECTOR OFFERING FOR SALE

**OHIO NATIONAL BANK NOTES**

In Small-Size Crisp Unc. #1 Notes: 6059 OXFORD \$5 A000001A  
 443 BUCYRUS \$10 Ty2 A000001  
 858 NEWARK \$50 C000001A

In Small-Size, AS A SET: All 29 notes complete for the 13000 Charter range. Unless I hear otherwise, to my knowledge, this 29 note set is the Only Known Complete Set in existence. The 13905 Cambridge may be the only note known.

In Small-Size, AS A SET: All 8 notes complete for the 14000 Charter range. Only two notes have surfaced for 14261 Bethesda. This 8 note set is one of Only Two Sets Possible To Make.

In Large-Size, AS A SET: An 8 note Large Size Type Set from better banks and smaller towns. EVERY NOTE HAND SIGNED WITH PEN AND INK.

For further information send large SASE to:

**KEN McDANNEL** SPMC 1836  
 1405 WEAVER ST. S.W. CANTON, OH 44706-4543

**BOOKS ON PAPER MONEY**

Arkansas Obsolete Notes & Scrip, Rothert .....	\$22	Territorials—US Territorial National Bank Notes, Huntoon .....	\$20
Florida, Cassidy (Incl natls & obsolete) .....	\$29	Vermont Obsolete Notes & Scrip, Coulter .....	\$20
Indiana Obsolete Notes & Scrip, Wolka .....	\$22	National Bank Notes, Hickman & Oakes 2nd ed. ....	\$95
Indian Territory/Oklahoma/Kansas Obsolete Notes & Scrip, Burgett and Whitfield .....	\$20	US Obsolete Bank Notes 1782-1866, Haxby 4 vol. ....	\$195
Iowa Obsolete Notes & Scrip, Oakes .....	\$20	Early Paper Money of America, 3rd ed., Newman .....	\$49
Minnesota Obsolete Notes & Scrip, Rockholt .....	\$20	Depression Scrip of the US 1930s .....	\$27
Pennsylvania Obsolete Notes & Scrip, Hooper .....	\$35	World Paper Money 6th ed., general issues .....	\$49
North Carolina Obsolete Notes, Pennell rptnt. ....	\$10	World Paper Money 6th ed., specialized issues .....	\$55
Rhode Island & The Providence Plantations Obsolete Notes & Scrip, Durand .....	\$25	Confederate & Southern States Bonds, Criswell .....	\$25
		Confederate States Paper Money, Slabaugh .....	\$9
		Civil War Sutler Tokens & Cardboard Scrip, Schenkman .....	\$27

10% off on five or more books • Non-SPMC members add: \$3 for one book, \$5 for two books, \$7 for three or more books

**CLASSIC COINS** — P.O. Box 95—Allen, MI 49227

**NUMIS VALU INC.**

P.O. BOX 84 • NANUET, N.Y 10954



**BUYING / SELLING:** OBSOLETE CURRENCY, NATIONALS  
 UNCUT SHEETS, PROOFS, SCRIP

BARRY WEXLER, Pres. Member: SPMC, PCDA, ANA, FUN, GENA, ASCC (914) 352-9077



# HARRY IS BUYING

**NATIONALS — LARGE  
AND SMALL  
UNCUT SHEETS  
TYPE NOTES  
UNUSUAL SERIAL NUMBERS  
OBSOLETES  
ERRORS**

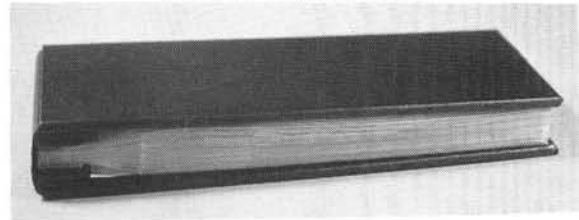
**HARRY E. JONES**

PO Box 30369  
Cleveland, Ohio 44130  
216-884-0701



**We Have the Protection  
Your Collection Deserves  
Oregon Pioneer SafeKeepers**

The Archival Albums that Fit in  
a Safe Deposit Box!



FOR SMALL US  
CURRENCY  
\$73.95 ppd

FOR US  
FRACTIONALS  
\$73.95 ppd

FOR LARGE US  
NOTES  
\$74.95 ppd

FOR WORLD PAPER  
MONEY  
\$79.95 ppd

With 50 Archival MYLAR™ Holders  
**OREGON PAPER MONEY  
EXCHANGE**

ORDER NOW!

6802 SW 33rd Place  
Portland, OR 97219

Info: (503) 245-3659 Fax (503) 244-2977

## WANTED

ALL STATES ESPECIALLY THE  
FOLLOWING: TENN-DOYLE & TRACY  
CITY: AL, AR, CT, GA, SC, NC, MS, MN.  
LARGE & SMALL TYPE

**ALSO**

OBSOLETE AND CONFEDERATE  
WRITE WITH GRADE & PRICE

**SEND FOR LARGE PRICE  
LIST OF NATIONALS—  
SPECIFY STATE**

**SEND WANT LIST**  
**DECKER'S COINS & CURRENCY**  
P.O. BOX 69 SEYMOUR, TN  
37865 (615) 428-3309

LM-120

ANA 640

FUN LM90



**I COLLECT**  
**MINNESOTA OBSOLETE CURRENCY**  
**and NATIONAL BANK NOTES**  
Please offer what you have for sale.

**Charles C. Parrish**

P.O. Box 481

Rosemount, Minnesota 55068

(612) 423-1039

SPMC LM114 — PCDA — LM ANA Since 1976





## CANADIAN BOUGHT AND SOLD

- CHARTERED BANKNOTES.
- DOMINION OF CANADA.
- BANK OF CANADA.
- CHEQUES, SCRIP, BONDS & BOOKS.

FREE PRICE LIST  
**CHARLES D. MOORE**

P.O. BOX 5233P  
WALNUT CREEK, CA 94596-5233

LIFE MEMBER A.N.A. #1995 C.N.A. #143 C.P.M.S. #11

## Million Dollar Buying Spree

Currency:

Nationals MPC  
Lg. & Sm. Type Fractional  
Obsolete Foreign

Stocks • Bonds • Checks • Coins  
Stamps • Gold • Silver  
Platinum • Antique Watches  
Political Items • Postcards  
Baseball Cards • Masonic Items  
Hummels • Doultons

Nearly Everything Collectible

SEND  
FOR  
OUR  
COMPLETE  
PRICE  
LIST  
FREE

**Allen's**  
EST. 1960

COIN  
SHOP  
INC

"The Higher Buyer"

399 S. State Street - Westerville, OH 43081  
1-614-882-3937

1-800-848-3966 outside Ohio



Life Member



**Peda**



## BUYING and SELLING PAPER MONEY

U.S., All types

Thousands of Nationals, Large and Small, Silver Certificates, U.S. Notes, Gold Certificates, Treasury Notes, Federal Reserve Notes, Fractional, Continental, Colonial, Obsoletes, Depression Scrip, Checks, Stocks, etc.

Foreign Notes from over 250 Countries

Paper Money Books and Supplies

Send us your Want List ... or ...

Ship your material for a fair offer

**LOWELL C. HORWEDEL**

P.O. BOX 2395  
WEST LAFAYETTE, IN 47906

SPMC #2907

ANA LM #1503

## MYLAR D CURRENCY HOLDERS

PRICED AS FOLLOWS

### BANKNOTE AND CHECK HOLDERS

SIZE	INCHES	50	100	500	1000
Fractional	4 3/4 x 2 3/4	\$16.50	\$30.00	\$137.00	\$238.00
Colonial	5 1/2 x 3 1/16	17.50	32.50	148.00	275.00
Small Currency	6 5/8 x 2 7/8	17.75	34.00	152.00	285.00
Large Currency	7 7/8 x 3 1/2	21.50	39.50	182.00	340.00
Auction	9 x 3 3/4	25.00	46.50	227.00	410.00
Foreign Currency	8 x 5	28.00	52.00	239.00	430.00
Checks	9 5/8 x 4 1/4	26.50	49.00	224.00	415.00

### SHEET HOLDERS

SIZE	INCHES	10	50	100	250
Obsolete Sheet					
End Open	8 3/4 x 14 1/2	\$13.00	\$60.00	\$100.00	\$230.00
National Sheet					
Side Open	8 1/2 x 17 1/2	25.00	100.00	180.00	425.00
Stock Certificate					
End Open	9 1/2 x 12 1/2	12.50	57.50	95.00	212.50
Map and Bond Size					
End Open	18 x 24	48.00	225.00	370.00	850.00

You may assort note holders for best price (min. 50 pcs. one size). You may assort sheet holders for best price (min. 5 pcs. one size) (min. 10 pcs. total).

**SHIPPING IN THE U.S. (PARCEL POST) FREE OF CHARGE**

Mylar D® is a Registered Trademark of the Dupont Corporation. This also applies to uncoated archival quality Mylar® Type D by the Dupont Corp. or the equivalent material by ICI Industries Corp. Melinex Type 516.

## DENLY'S OF BOSTON

P.O. Box 1010 617-482-8477 Boston, MA 02205

ORDERS ONLY:

800-HI-DENLY FAX 617-357-8163



# PHILLIP B. LAMB, LTD.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, HISTORICAL CONNOISSEUR

*Avidly Buying and Selling:*

CONFEDERATE AUTOGRAPHS, PHOTOGRAPHS, DOCUMENTS, TREASURY NOTES AND BONDS,  
SLAVE PAPERS, U.C.V., OBSOLETE BANK NOTES, AND GENERAL MEMORABILIA.

*Superb, Friendly Service. Displaying at many major trade shows.*

QUARTERLY PRICE LISTS:  
\$8 ANNUALLY  
WANT LISTS INVITED  
APPRAISALS BY FEE.

PHILLIP B. LAMB  
P.O. Box 15850  
NEW ORLEANS, LA 70175-5850  
504-899-4710

## Buying & Selling

National Bank Notes, Uncut Sheets, Proofs,  
No. 1 Notes, Gold Certificates, Large-Size  
Type Error Notes, Star Notes.

## Commercial Coin Co.

P.O. Box 607  
Camp Hill, PA 17001

Phone 717-737-8981



Life Member ANA 639

## Buying & Selling Foreign Banknotes

*Send for Free List*

William H. Pheatt  
9517 N. Cedar Hill Cir.  
Sun City, AZ 85351  
Phone 602-933-6493  
Fax 602-972-3995

## U.S. CURRENCY

Free Periodic  
Price Lists

**S & S CURRENCY, LTD.**

P.O. Box 1313  
LaVergne, Tn. 37086  
(615) 896-6137

## WORLD PAPER MONEY

specialized in Poland, Russia & E. Europe



Buy & Sell  
Free Price List

**Tom Sluszkiewicz**

P.O. Box 54521, 7398 Edmonds St.  
BURNABY, B.C., CANADA, V3N 1A8

## PAPER MONEY

UNITED STATES

Large Size Currency • Small Size Currency  
Fractional Currency • Souvenir Cards

Write For List

**Theodore Kemm**

915 West End Avenue □ New York, NY 10025





## WE ARE ALWAYS BUYING

- FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
- ENCASED POSTAGE
- LARGE SIZE CURRENCY
- COLONIAL CURRENCY

WRITE, CALL OR SHIP:

**FRACTIONAL  
CURRENCY** inc.

**LEN and JEAN GLAZER**

**(718) 268-3221**

POST OFFICE BOX 111

FOREST HILLS, N.Y. 11375

**Pcda**

Charter Member





# GET RIGHT ON THE MONEY WITH THESE GREAT REFERENCES!

## Standard Catalog of WORLD PAPER MONEY



### STANDARD CATALOG OF WORLD PAPER MONEY

7th Edition Volume II,  
General Issues By Albert Pick  
Edited by Colin Bruce II and Neil Shafer  
8-1/2" x 11", hardcover 10,000 photos,  
approx. 1,200 pages, \$55.00

This revised and thoroughly expanded catalog enhances its reputation as "the" reference book for nationally-circulated legal tender over the last 300 years. More than 22,000 notes are listed, including over 150 new notes from emerging nations like Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia. You'll also find over 10,000 illustrations to help you identify issues quickly and easily.

## Standard Guide to SMALL-SIZED PAPER MONEY

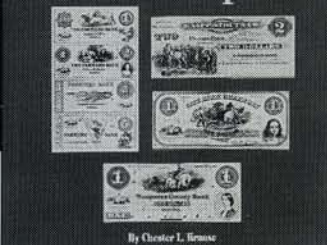


### STANDARD GUIDE TO SMALL-SIZED U.S. PAPER MONEY

By Dean Oakes With special contributions from  
Michael Crabb, John Schwartz, Peter Huntoon  
and Bernard Schaff  
6" x 9", softcover, approx. 250 photos,  
300 pages, \$24.95

More than 250 large, clear photos are the focal point of this all new reference. Positive identification is easier on the eye. Listings include more than 14,000 serial number blocks and groups, and accurate, up-to-date valuations for thousands of issues from 1928 to the present. Updated printing figures and a concise, but comprehensive history of modern U.S. paper money, make this the most complete treatment of small-sized U.S. paper money available!

## Wisconsin Obsolete Bank Notes and Scrip



### WISCONSIN OBSOLETE BANK NOTES AND SCRIP

By Chester L. Krause  
8-1/2" x 11", hardcover, approx. 1,000 photos,  
500 pages, \$39.95

Respected collector and author, Chester L. Krause, presents the most thorough treatment of obsolete Wisconsin bank notes and scrip from 1836-1865. More than 1,000 of these rare and beautiful treasures are illustrated with large, sharp photos that aid in identification. Prices are also listed in this landmark edition — in up to three grades of preservation.

Please print clearly

Your Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City/State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) \_\_\_\_\_

( ) Check or money order enclosed  
(payable to Krause Publications)

( ) MasterCard ( ) VISA

Account No. \_\_\_\_\_

Expiration Date: Mo. \_\_\_\_\_ Yr. \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

## BOOKS

Qty.	Item Code	Item Title	Price	Sub Total
	PM7	Standard Catalog of World Paper Money, 8th Edition	\$55.00	
	HP3	Standard Guide to Small-Sized U.S. Paper Money	24.95	
	OW	Wisconsin Obsolete Bank Notes And Scrip	39.95	
Shipping and Handling*				
Subtotal				
WI residents add 5.5% sales tax				
Total Enclosed				

\*Please add \$2.50 for postage for the first book and \$1.50 for each additional book. Addresses outside the U.S. add \$5.00 per title ordered for postage and handling.

MasterCard & VISA Cardholders save time by calling toll-free

**800-258-0929** Dept. AQ2

Mon. - Fri. 6:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. • Sat. 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., CST.  
General business phone 715-445-2214 Mon.-Fri. 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Mail to:



**krause  
publications**

700 E. State Street • Iola, WI 54990-0001